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The Raleigh Tribune.
DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 31. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1897. $6.00 a Year. 5 Cents a Copy.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS

Debate on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

THE McKINLEY LAW UNDER FIRE

THE SUPREME COURT CRITICISED BY DEMOCRATS.

The McKinley Law "Was Not Only for Revenue for Expenditures of the Government, But a Surplus as Well."

Washington, Feb. 13.—General debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill gave opportunity for several speeches upon radically different topics ranging from the policy of river and harbor improvements to Cuban independence. The House plunged at once into consideration of the measure, it having been taken up for a short time Friday afternoon. The largest single items in the appropriation for work in connection with the improvement of rivers and harbors amounting to about sixteen million dollars, and the river and harbor systems naturally came in for a large share of discussion. After general speeches on the bill by Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and by Mr. Sayers, the leader of the minority on the committee, Messrs. Dockery and Hepburn spoke against the contract system for making the improvements, and against the policy itself, and Mr. Cutchings defended both.

Mr. McMillin, responding to a statement by Mr. Hopkins that under Republican administration, the McKinley law had produced revenue enough to meet the expenses of the government with a surplus besides, criticised the decision of the Supreme Court which made the income tax feature of the Wilson law ineffective. "But," he said, "the whole Court ought not to suffer from the action of one man. Everybody knows that the man who tore down the Constitution, uprooted the decisions of one hundred years and destroyed the power of the government to tax the wealth of the country was named Shiras, and his name should always be remembered in connection with that reprehensible and ever-to-be-criticised decision."

To this Mr. Grosvenor replied. He said he should leave criticism of the Supreme Court and of Mr. Shiras, who could not respond to the gentleman from Tennessee. He desired, however, to let the gentleman have the full benefit of the proposition that the McKinley law was inadequate as a revenue raiser and that the Wilson law was a splendid production. That would strike the country as something remarkable. "The McKinley law," Mr. Grosvenor asserted, "produced not only revenue for the expenditures of the government, but a surplus as well, until God, for some reason which he has not made known, menaced the future of the country by permitting the election of Grover Cleveland and a Democratic Congress."

Mr. Dearmond, referring to Mr. Grosvenor's reply to Mr. McMillin's "just criticism" of the Supreme Court in the matter of the income decision, said he yielded to decisions of the Supreme Court that general respect which every lawyer was taught was due to the law tribunal of the nation. "But," he continued, "I belong to that class of people and represent a constituency who do not believe that any institution of the country or any person or body engaged in administering the affairs of the nation is so sacred that it is not subject to just criticism. One of the greatest menaces to the prosperity and progress of the republic lies in usurpation by the judiciary, lies in the use of that subtle, never ceasing power which overturns the decisions of hundred years, affects the elections of presidents and makes strange laws by strange methods."

Speaking of the reported action of Mr. Justice Shiras, Mr. Dearmond said: "He changed his mind in such a way as to lift from sixty millions wealth a tax of from forty to sixty millions a year and transfer it to the shoulders of toil. Men may change their minds, when forty to sixty millions are in the scale, and a trained judge, without further argument and addition, changes his mind, why should there not be comment on it. His name will be kept alive, not in honor, but because the American people have been outraged by him."

He would go further, Mr. Dearmond said, and charge that the crime of the court was not that the judiciary was not more strictly limited. There was a sentiment in the House and Senate both which tended to minimize the power of the legislature, and to secure additional power to the executive and to the Supreme Court. There was every reason why the legislative power should be strengthened, that it might more properly represent the people, and why that of the executive and the courts should be restricted.

Mr. Dearmond closed with a fervid and impassioned appeal for intervention in behalf of the Cuban revolutionists. If asked upon what ground the intervention should be made, he would say that it should be done on the high ground that this nation of free men, sons of free men, sympathized with the efforts of those near our shores to become themselves free men. The Cubans, he said, had been lured into the rebellion by the people of the United States. Every wind from this shore carried to them messages of sympathy and support. He had hoped that this administration would respond in some suitable way to the swelling sentiment of the country in favor of the Cubans, and his hope now was that the incoming administration would put itself in harmony with the overwhelming desires of the people. (Applause.) "Had the election last November resulted in the elevation of that matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan (loud Democratic applause) to the Presidency, I have no doubt that American sentiment would have been fully and promptly carried into effect upon accession to power."

Mr. Dearmond, with unusual vigor of utterance, denounced the condition of affairs in Cuba as shameful and a disgrace upon civilization, and to the self imposed inquiry, "what shall we do?" responded, "do anything that will put a stop to the outrages; do anything that we ought to do, or have a right to do. Why should not the government representing the people say it would never see the flag of Spain floating over the island, but that it would see the flag of free Cuba float there forever. (Applause.) What cannot be done by the slow process of law should be done by the sharp edge of the sword." (Applause.)

Messrs. Hopkins and Grosvenor defended the McKinley law against the charges by Messrs. Dockery and McMillin that it was a deficit-producing measure. And finally, Mr. Pitney charged the responsibility for largely increased appropriations in late years to the policy of the House which divided the work and responsibility of the Appropriations Committee among several committees. Mr. Cannon gave notice that he would try to pass the bill Monday under suspension of the rules.

At 5:25 the House adjourned.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

CONSIDERED IN SENATE COMMITTEE—NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT.

Morgan, Daniel and Cameron Give Notice That It Cannot Pass This Session of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning made it apparent that no agreement could be reached on the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain that would bring the contending factions, either in committee or in the Senate, together. Mr. Sherman was not told so in exact words, the inference to be drawn from what Mr. Morgan, Mr. Daniel and Mr. Cameron said was that under no circumstances could this treaty be ratified at the present session of the Senate. It is believed that with the executive session of this afternoon Mr. Sherman will cease to press the consideration of the Convention and permit other legislative business to have the right of way.

After an hour and a half spent in discussion, the committee this morning framed an amendment along the lines indicated in the dispatches of the Southern Associated Press. It is based upon the amendment of which Mr. Morgan gave notice, and puts into language the interruption placed upon the conviction by Mr. Turpie. It provides that all subjects to be submitted to arbitration under this general treaty must be submitted, after the manner and in the form provided for the submission and ratification of treaties originally.

This removes the objections aimed at the treaty by Mr. Morgan and others, to the effect that the submission of all subjects to arbitration under the treaty as now worded would be left entirely to the President. If it is amended as suggested by the committee's action of this morning, only such matters as has been agreed to by the full treaty-making power of the United States, the President and the Senate acting jointly, can be submitted to arbitration.

The power to negotiate and conclude treaties in Great Britain is lodged entirely in the crown and is exercised for the crown by the premier. There has been no suggestion that the British treaty-making power has been changed by the terms of this treaty, and Mr. Turpie's contention was that in like manner the full treaty-making power of the United States was to sit in judgment upon all subjects that were sought to be taken before this high tribunal of arbitration. The Senate did not agree with Mr. Turpie in his interpretation, but found the easiest way to a possible solution of the problem confronting it, in giving expression to that interpretation in the text of the convention. With such an amendment the treaty is safeguarded absolutely, and the friends of the instrument say there should not be a dissenting vote in ratifying it, for the reason that every question would then come up before the existing Senate as an original proposition.

The action of the committee in adopting the amendment did not bring about harmony. On the contrary, the more the whole subject was discussed the more evident it became that the differences were irreconcilable. Messrs. Morgan, Daniel, Mills and Cameron refused to consider the treaty in a favorable light, even after they had voted for the amendment. They opposed the convention on general grounds, and said it was impossible for them to believe that the country would be benefitted by its ratification, at the present time at least. They refused to listen to the pleading of Mr. Sherman and his associates, and declined to even admit that the amendment accomplished what had been sought.

Randolph Tucker Dead.

Lexington, Va., Feb. 13.—Hon. John Randolph Tucker died at five minutes after 8 o'clock tonight. He was conscious up to a few hours of his death and died very quietly.

COLONEL JAMES E. BOYD

LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN M. A. HANNA—THE COLONEL AND A CABINET PORTFOLIO.

A Letter That Will Be Read With Interest by Colonel Boyd's Friends—North Carolina in Favor of Boyd for Such Position, Irrespective of Party.

This is a matter of great personal pleasure—the publication of the following letter from Chairman M. A. Hanna to W. E. White of North Carolina, concerning Col. James E. Boyd, a man we admire and one that, perhaps, has a greater number of personal friends than any man in the State.

In this connection we publish a letter written by Mr. Boyd before McKinley's election, which shows the Colonel's position then and now better than we can tell it.—[EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, O., February 10, 1897.

My Dear Sir:—Your valued favor has been received and read with much interest. Your view of the situation in your State is very encouraging, and I thank you for your kindness in writing me in reference to the matter. I note what you say of Col. James E. Boyd in connection with a Cabinet position, and take pleasure in bringing the matter to the attention of the President-elect.

Again thanking you for your favor, and with kindest regards, I remain, Truly yours, M. A. HANNA.

To W. E. White, Mebane, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 10, 1897.

MR. W. E. WHITE.

My Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry as to my position on the Presidential question, would say: Governor McKinley has no more steadfast friend in the country than I am; in fact, I think that I can place some claim to the distinction of being the "Original McKinley Man," for I favored his nomination as the Republican candidate in 1888, and there has been no time since that I would not have made him President if it had been within my power. It is my opinion that three-fourths of the Republicans in North Carolina desire the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis; and, besides this, there are any number of gentlemen in North Carolina who have heretofore voted for the Democrats but who are now inclined to the Republicans, and in every instance this class prefer McKinley. They look upon him as the representative of the true American, idea and they feel that he would inaugurate a policy as President which would tend greatly to the development of the material resources of our State. Besides this, they are impressed with his great ability and have entire confidence in his political and personal integrity. There is another strong point which tends to make him the favorite with the South, and that is the fact that he was a gallant Federal soldier during the late war. Our "boys who wore the gray" (and I was one of them) have always had the greatest respect and admiration for the "boys in blue," and now, when the passions and prejudices engendered by the unfortunate conflict and the causes which led to it have to a great extent disappeared, and the men who oppose sectionalism in politics are no longer tolerated here, it is but natural that our people should prefer to honor a brave soldier who fought for the Union and assisted in maintaining in its integrity this great and free government.

North Carolina is rapidly advancing to the front as a manufacturing State. For cotton fabrics of all classes we have an immense supply of raw material immediately at our doors. Our timbers and woods are in great variety and quantity. Coal, iron, mica and other minerals are here in abundance, and we only need capital, well-directed energy, and the fostering care of the protective principles of the Republican party to make us a prosperous people. Hence it is that every man, who would make North Carolina what she ought to be, looks with hope to the return to power of the Republican party, and he at the same time points to Wm. McKinley as the logical leader of the party under present conditions.

With such lights before me, you can readily realize why it is that I am partial to Governor McKinley in the contest for the Republican nomination of a Presidential candidate. I want to see the "Solid South" a thing of the past, and I long for the day when North Carolina can be safely counted in the Republican column. I firmly believe that such time is now at hand, and that in the coming election we will vote in the Electoral College for William McKinley.

Yours very truly, JAMES E. BOYD.

He Speaks for His Friend.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE.

Although a Republican, I beg leave to bear testimony to the efficiency of Captain J. A. Perry, of Burke county, at present in the employment of the State.

One year ago Captain Perry, in arresting an escaped convict in Henderson county, was badly wounded, and will, in all probability, be disabled for life.

There seems to be some apprehension among his friends that he will be superceded by some one else, under the existing status of affairs, but I cannot believe that an officer so capable and fearless as Capt. Perry will be displaced.

It would certainly redound to the credit of the State, as well as the Republican party, to retain in office a man who has jeopardized his life on many occasions to preserve the integrity of the State, and on one received a wound, which will forever unfit him from engaging in the activities of a struggle for existence. W. M. D.

Dropped President Cleveland.

Widewater, Va., Feb. 13.—The light house steamer Maple dropped anchor off Widewater station, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad this morning at 3:30, with President Cleveland and Col. Lumberton on board. The President came upon the invitation of Mr. D. G. Gautier of New York City, to shoot ducks from his blinds off the famous Arkedale farm, three miles south of Widewater. The President and party went immediately to the blinds and commenced shooting. The President is evidently having fine sport, with bright prospects for the day.

BLOODY DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

THE INHUMAN ACT OF A FIENDISH FATHER.

Kills His Four Year Old Son and His Fourteen Year Old Daughter and Then Kills Himself.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 13.—The bloodiest domestic tragedy ever happened here took place at 7:45 this morning when John Marrs killed his 4-year-old son, John, shot his 14 year-old daughter, Helen, tried to kill his sister Ida, and killed himself. Marrs was about 40 years of age and had been a member of the firm of M. Kauffman & Co., clothiers, for years; was prominent in building association circles; owned a great deal of real estate and was considered one of the most promising and successful of Lexington's younger business men.

When the servant girl went into his room this morning Marrs sprang from bed and the girl fled from the room. When half down the steps she heard a pistol shot. Mrs. Marrs and her sister-in-law, Miss Ida Marrs, a teacher in the public schools ran to the room. They heard two more shots as they were going up, and Mrs. Marrs fainted at the head of the steps just as her daughter Helen ran out of the room and fell. Ida rushed into the room. Marrs felled her with a blow and as she fell he fired a pistol at her.

Neighbors forced the door and found Marrs, with his throat cut from ear to ear, his head almost severed from his body. In his left hand was a large razor covered with blood, on the floor was a large old-fashioned revolver, with four empty chambers. On the bed was the body of his son, with a bullet hole in the center of his forehead, his throat cut from ear to ear, three pieces of flesh cut from his cheek. Helen was picked up in the hall unconscious. A bullet hads truck her in the back of the head, ranged downward and lodged in her neck. She will recover. Ida Marrs' wounds are not dangerous, but she is badly prostrated from the shock. Mrs. Marrs is in a precarious condition from nervous prostration.

Ten years ago John Marrs showed signs of insanity and was placed in the Eastern Kentucky Asylum. He was discharged as cured after six month. He was taken violently ill a monty ago with a peculiar headache, and was to have been taken to a physician today. His father, John Marrs, was for many years treasurer of the city of Lexington, and the family has always stood high in business and social circles.

Ex-Gov. Sherman Fainted.

Ex Governor Sherman, of Iowa, created considerable excitement among his friends yesterday afternoon, by falling upon the floor of the capitol building in a dead faint. He was carried into the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, where restoratives were administered, and he very soon regained consciousness. While Gov. Sherman's health has not been especially good the past several days, still there was no apparent cause for the sudden attack. He is stopping at the Yarborough and was much better last night.

Death of James H. Holt.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 13.—James H. Holt, a prominent cotton mill owner and brother of ex-Governor Holt, died suddenly at Burlington this morning about two o'clock, supposedly from appoplexy. The funeral will be held at 2 p. m. Sunday. R. H. H.

Turkey Will Attack Greece.

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—The Porte has informed the Powers that Turkey will attack Greece in Thessaly in the event of the Powers failing to restrain hostile action on the part of Greece in Crete.

"I PREFER THE BENCH"

Says Judge Goff, and the Slate is Smashed.

NORTH CAROLINA WILL STAND BY BOYD

GOVERNOR RUSSELL READY TO GO TO CANTON.

Waiting on Senator Pritchard—The Emasculation of the Arbitration Treaty—Work of Congress Practically Ended.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13—9.25 p. m.—Cabinets are not made in a day. It has happened that the slate was smashed on the very eve of inauguration day. A day or two ago it was thought that Judge Goff might reconsider and accept the Attorney Generalship in McKinley's cabinet a solution of the southern complications, bvt on his arrival here from Richmond this afternoon, he said to THE TRIBUNE, that his declination is final and unconditional. "I prefer the bench," he said, "to the cabinet." The Judge will either go on the Circuit or Supreme Court bench or will be elected to the Senate in Faulkner's place two years hence.

West Virginia is now considered a safe Republican State. Judge Goff was disinclined to talk about the Southern representative in the Cabinet, but he believed the South will be represented. There is a decided Southern movement in favor of Gary of Maryland, but there is enough opposition and friction to satisfy Col. Boyd. If North Carolina stands by him in good faith he will be the next Postmaster General. Gov. Russell, he says, is ready to go to Canton in his behalf, and is only waiting the word from Senator Pritchard. He saw the Senator today and now thinks that he will be able to go to Canton next week. So far as general legislation is concerned, Congress has practically adjourned. The arbitration treaty has been emasculated, and is meaningless as amended.

It is important now only as a means of suppressing legislation and agitation that does not seek the immediate and permanent revival of business prosperity in this country. This is the promise of the incoming administration. However great Mr. McKinley's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents for instance, it is his determination, it may be said on the highest authority, to settle home questions before his administration takes up foreign comications. He intends to have the tariff bill passed at the extra session of Congress, and nothing in the way of a foreign policy will be permited to interfere with it. J. B. H.

[THE TRIBUNE will be found at the Metropolitan Hotel News Stand, Washington City.]

CONSOLIDATION OF BANKS

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WINSTON PURCHASED

By The People's National Bank and United States Depository of Winston—Handsome Building to Be Occupied.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 13.—The Peoples' National Bank and United States Depository of this city, this afternoon purchased the First National Bank here. I will move on Monday morning to the handsome building formerly occupied by the First National, and conduct therefrom the business which has largely increased under its present efficient and able financier, J. W. Fries, President; W. A. Blair, Vice-President; T. A. Wilson, Cashier. The Peoples has taken ever the deposits of the First National. This is the most magnificent bank building in the State and is fitted up in the most elegantly style throughout. The Directors are J. W. Fries, W. A. Blair, T. A. Wilson, A. H. Eller, J. B. Vaughn, Joe Jacobs, T. B. Bailey, T. Brown. H. C. K.

Coroner's Verdict.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 13.—The coroner's jury in the case of the murdered sailor, found the following verdict at 11 a. m. today: That the deceased, Charles Jones, came to his death from blows inflicted by one Ben Smith, aided by one Parker. Parker is still at large. H. W. P.

PROF. ATKINS' ADDRESS

He Points Out North Carolina's Greatest Educational Needs.

A SPLENDID SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS ITS BOAST. THE UNIVERSITY ITS CAPSTONE.

Many Interesting Features of the Able Speech Before the Recent Colored Emancipation Association.

It is nothing less than a truism that intelligence is the mainspring of our civilization. It is also true that as intelligence has become more and more widely distributed, in the same proportion has freedom grown; in the same proportion has popular government become a fact; in the same proportion has the rule of the people, and not of the class or monarch, been realized.

Intelligence is at the foundation of the progress and prosperity of all popular governments, and is therefore the necessary guarantee of a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

In universal intelligence there is the safety of the government. There has been no civilization that has left to mankind enduring monuments, which did not have its growth in intelligence; and there has been no great triumph of liberty that was not the result of intellectual prowess, or force energized and made effective in the hand of intelligent leadership. Whether we mark the highest triumph of Egyptian mind in the voiceless but eternal pyramids or observe the fruits of Hellenic civilization in the "matchless colonnades and temples of Athens, or "note the constructive and artistic genius of the Roman mind in the bridges, viaducts and highways of the empire, it is all but a testimonial to the great idea that "knowledge is power."

The pathway of civilization, the struggle of humanity for better things is marked all the way by the shining sentinels of learning, either in their exaltation or in their martrydom. As we stand on the threshold of the twentieth century we are reminded that the part played by the schoolmaster in all the ages has been the chief agency in the evolution of the world. The teacher and his vocation, by whatever name they have been known, have been the underlying facts of the world's redemption.

Intelligence, then, has been the chief illumination of every age, and the antecedent motive principle in the march of every race. The peoples and the nations that have taken the foremost place in the progress of mankind, and that hold that place today, have been those that have given the most attention to the business of disciplining the minds of their youths in the largest numbers. It is this fact, especially as this disciplining has been braced by the infusion of Christian ideas, that explains the position of the great powers of earth today. Back of the German army; back of the British navy; back of the French army, and behind all the highest illustrations of patriotism of modern times is the work of the schoolmaster.

The absolute importance of intelligence, and intelligence as widely distributed as possible, is therefore an incontestable assumption. This is the process by which we are to evolve into better things or keep from relapsing into worse things. By this process shall we work out the highest ideal of the representative democracy, such an ideal as was contemplated by the founders of the republic, who in the ordinance of 1787 enacted that schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. It was such an ideal that Congress had in view when it set apart the sixteenth section in each township of the great Northwest Territory for the support of public schools. It is the realization of this ideal that makes the education of the youth an important part of the work of every State in the American Union.

It has been in the interest of the realization of this ideal that has moved the National government to set apart lands and appropriate money for the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country, particularly by the Morrill act of 1861 and the amendments thereto. It is true that in our State, in violation of the spirit of the law, the negroes of North Carolina have not been allowed to participate in the benefits of the Morrill act of 1861, but it has at least helped to educate some of the people of the State, and it is hoped that the present General Assembly will make it possible for all the people, without regard to color, to participate in its benefits. In this land where every man is a king if his sovereignty be not forfeited by crime or other disqualifying cause, the government must be forever in danger if the king, through either ignorance or vice, or both, is incompetent to exercise the functions of an intelligent and wise ruler. It is therefore patent that the body-politic can never have the wisest and safest government until every citizen composing it is fairly capable of intelligently discerning between right and wrong and choosing between truth and error in the discharge of the sovereign duties of citizenship; and so universal intelligence must be the twin-companion of universal suffrage. The education of the people, therefore, ought to be the chief business of the State, and should be the chief concern of every patriotic citizen and of every statesman.

We must educate or we stagnate, and stagnation is the certain precursor of decay and death. But how is this work of education to be accomplished? I answer for the most part, therefore, the instrumentality of the common schools. The "American system." It has been the means by which our country has become the happiest and most prosperous people on the globe.

The State alone is competent to take the charge of giving all the children within its borders at least the rudiments of an education; and only by means of its common schools can this be done. This system has been the concomitant of liberty and fair play wherever adopted. It has been the system that has done and is doing more to plant the seeds of patriotism. Public education, including every grade of training, is not to be considered a public charity, The public school is the way by which the body-politic is to apply the "ounce of prevention" by which to obviate the necessity of using the "pound of cure" through the instrumentality of the penal institutions.

The public educational institutions is the supreme effort of the commonwealth in the direction of self preservation—not only by preparing the subject against the liability to destroy the government by misdirected citizenship, but also by inspiring in him such patriotic esteem for the State as prompts him to count not even his own life dear that this "government shall not perish from the earth."

The State must build either school houses or prisons. The people of modern times have decided by a fairly unanimous verdict, which is the cheaper and the more beneficent. The verdict is that we must build more school houses and fewer prison houses; we must employ teachers and better teachers, rather than more detectives and policemen.

But now, before inquiring how our system of public education, and especially the common schools, may be made better and more efficient, let us look briefly at our present educational status, not of one race, but of all the people in North Carolina and the South.

There is this difference, however, in white and colored schools of the State, viz: The means for preparing teachers for the white public schools of the State are much greater and much more efficient than those for preparing teachers for the colored public schools. The Peabody Normal College at Nashville, with almost unlimited support, is open to white teachers; the University at Chapel Hill and the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro receiving not less than $50,000 per year from the public treasury are open to white teachers. The colored teachers of the State have access to several Normal Schools with the most indifferent equipment and small aggregate annual income of only $11,000 from the public Treasury.

No wonder that it was possible for the Biblical Recorder to give such a distressing picture of the condition of public education in North Carolina If leading white papers of the State can draw such alarming pictures—and pictures which are not overdrawn—of the condition of the common schools among the whites, for the preparation of whose teachers more than $50,000—a sum in no sense too large—is expended annually, what must be the condition of the common schools among the negroes, for the preparation of whose teachers only $11,000 is expended, although the negroes of the State constitute a population about one-half as great as that of the whites.

There should be a moving up all along the line for both races. The picture must be changed if we are ambitious to take our place among the most progressive commonwealths of the nation. In consulting the latest statistics at hand we find that North Carolina stands almost at the foot of the list in the number of the children enrolled in school as compared with the school population. There is something radically wrong here. We need more schools, or we need either the stimulus of better teachers or a compulsory education law, or both. Something must be done. In this matter no doubt an efficient school supervision will help.

But the picture has not been seen from the angle of vision that shows it in its worst colors. It is not so much the want of schools, in my opinion, as the want of better schools. In connection with our demand for longer public schools, we need especially to plead for better ones.

In the matter of illiteracy we stand next to the foot—our percentage being greater than that of any other Southern State in the Union except South Carolina.

This is verily unpleasant, but it represents the facts and should be faced squarely and in a statesman-like manner.

A child of school age in Massachusetts is given more than four times as much school instruction as a child of school age in North Carolina, and what is especially significant in this connection is the fact that thirty per cent of those who teach in the Massachusetts schools are regular gradutes of Normal Colleges, and all are under necessity to take rigid examinations and to submit to rigid supervision.

While we North Carolinians have slept, our New England sister has been "toiling upward in the night."

I would not have it inferred that the public schools of North Carolina have not been of great benefit. On the contrary, I would emphasize their importance above every other educational agency in our State and make the strongest plea in my power for their improvement.

Our public schools, in the language of the late Bishop Haygood, "have done their work under almost paralyzing embarrassments; they have had to fight hard for even half rations, while those who have had no substitute to offer have, without pity for the poor, opposed them at every step."

The State, by the education of the youth within its borders, casts bread upon the waters, puts money out at compound interest. In the first place intelligent labor is at the foundation of all wealth. It is intelligence that creates and multiplies wealth and developes the sources of taxation.

The State should not only give more money, but it cannot afford not to give more. While we are not so particular about the establishment for paupers, we do not forget to provide prisons. In nearly every county of North Carolina the finest and most costly buildings in them are devoted to the restraint of criminals. The school houses come as they may, and the funds to keep them come almost not at all.

The schools must run longer or our school system will remain unimproved and signally inefficient. The school house doors should be kept open at least 160 days in the year.

In the next place, to make the common schools more efficient, we must have better teachers. It is bad enough to have short school terms and poor school houses, and still poorer equipment, but how much worse is it made to have incompetent and unresourceful teachers under such circumstances. However much money we raise, and however splendid our buildings and equipments, if we have not the right kind of teachers it will avail us little.

"O let not then unskillful hands attempt
To play the harp whose tones, whose living tones
Are left forever in the strings. Better far
That Heaven's lightnings blast his very soul,
And sink it back to chaos lowest depths,
Than knowingly, by word or deed, he send
A blight upon the trusting mind of youth."

The teacher is the chief agent in the work of education. The school master is the great artist whose touch is to bring forth a thousand beauties and the grandest harmony of that instrument having the greatest possibilities of all God's creation—the soul of man.

Our need in the direction of better teachers, and more of them, is very urgent. This statement is made with real knowledge of the condition of education as it actually exists in the State.

Every State of this Union that has built up a really efficient school system has done so mainly through the help of its Normal Schools.

North Carolina can afford to give more money for the making of teachers, as the teachers of the children of the State must necessarily play the largest part in shaping her destiny.

A new race of teachers from the training schools is to my mind the most reassuring part of our hope as to the future of education in North Carolina.

Such agencies in our State so far from being weakened or discontinued should be made to feel the quickening influence of money, and in such amounts as shall make them compare favorably with, if not equal to, the best in the land.

In reading the signs of the times we are assured that all the thinking people of North Carolina favor education, and are willing to pay more for it.

Whatever the politics of the men who constitute the Legislature, I think they may be fairly certain of the approval of all the people in supporting all reasonable measures in the interest of education.

The Republican party in its platform issued a magnificent utterance as to their position on education.

The Populists seem to think much alike the Republicans on this question. The non-partisan spirits of their platform utterances is really refreshing, for partisan methods are not often compatible with sound educational principle.

Thanks to an enlightened and honest public conscience that the "Old North State" is taking such high ground on this great matter. There may be inequalities in the republic of letters, but there are no classes and colors—no white, no black.

We want an education that will cultivate the intellect and give it power, that will give the largest productive capacity to the physical energies of the man in the labor market of the world, and that will also discipline the will and enlighten and give control to the conscience. We want an education that will cure not only the ills that afflict society and the State along the bread-and butter line, but an education that will help to cure the moral ills of life also.

Such an education is the province of such a system of education as the State ought to develop at any cost. The common schools should be its base and the State University should be its capstone. Such a system should have as its inseparable accessories the professional school and the trade school; and the Normal School schoul stand sentinel over it all. I trust that I am a Christian optimist. I know that much has been done—that much more is being done now than ever before, even along educational lines.

Mankind is, indeed, advancing, and hence my solicitude that North Carolina keep its marching columns well to the front, and this, in my opinion, can be accomplished only through the instrumentality of schools for all the people, schools of all grades, schools for all manner of training consistent with our advancing civilization, and compatible with the unlimited capacity of immortal mind, and schools that shall be "free and unlimited" in their accommodations and duration, and always increasing in their number and teaching capacity according to the ratio of increase in the school population. Such is the system of education demanded by the times, demanded by every requisite of the highest forms of human existence. Such is the system of education that is never dear, but always cheap in everything connected with it except the mental, moral and physical excellence produced by it. Such is the system of education I would propose to the people of North Carolina at any cost.

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN'S

INAUGURATION ADDRESS, ETC., WILL APPEAR IN THE FORTHCOMING NUMBER OF THE

Educational Review of New York—Mining Geologists—All In Favor of State Aid for the University.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 13.—The forthcoming number of the Educationanal Review of New York will contain an account of President Alderman's inauguration.

Mr. C. H. White, a member of the class of '92, has been appointed assistant in mining geology at Harvard for 1897-98. Mr. White took the full course in geology here and immediately upon being graduated he was appointed instructor in geology at the University of Tennessee. He went from there to Harvard to take some special work in geology.

The University was honored yesterday with a visit from a sub-committee from the Committee on Education. The delegation was composed of the following gentlemen: Senators McCarthy, Utley, Scales, and Representatives Cathey, Currie, Dockery, Murphy, Nelson and White. All of them, except Hon. Walter Murphy, made short addresses to the student body and faculty just after morning prayers. All of them declared that they were heartily in favor of State aid for the University, and were also well pleased with the condition of everything. It is the general opinion here that if the Legislature as a body is up to the standard of this committee that there are few, if any, previous Legislatures that will surpass it.

They left on the afternoon train to visit the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro. The Normal girls expect to entertain them right royally, and give tonight a "County Fair" in their honor.

The Freshman Class have elected the following officers: "President, W. F. Bryan, Goldsboro; First Vice-President, J. A. Tate, Greensboro; Second Vice-President, W. C. Harris, Reidsvile; Secretary, Kemp P. Lewis, Raleigh; Treasurer, Jack Hayes, Raleigh; Historian, Robert Harris, Reidsville; Prophet, H. Anderson, Pensacola, Fla.; Essayists, H. W. Collins, Enfield; Orator, Graham Woodard, Wilson; Poet, Gaston Myers, Wilmington.

The second of the series of lectures arranged for by the faculty was delivered by Prof. Harrington yesterday evening. His subject was "A Day in Rome." Prof. Harrington's familiarity with the places of interest in Rome, together with the fact that his lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views of the most noted of them, made it especially entertaining.

HENRY PLUMMER CHEATHAM

AN ABLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COLORED RACE.

Candidate for Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia Under President McKinley.

The subject of our sketch, the Hon. Henry Plummer Cheatham, has long been the recognized leader of the negro race in North Carolina, and is now one of the foremost negroes of America.

He was born in Granville county, North Carolina, about the year 1856. Ushered into life about the same time that the great Republican party first dawned upon our political horizon, he has been closely identified with and an earnest supporter of that organization throughout his whole career.

He was early appointed principal of the State Normal School at Warrenton, and was subsequently elected Register of Deeds for two years. In 1888 he was sent to Congress by a large majority, and in 1890 he succeeded himself.

The two consecutive terms, '92 and '94, he was placed in nomination and ran, but was both times a victim of the now infamous Democatic "counted out" system which required such a supreme effort of the people of the State to crush. He was again placed in nomination in '96, but declined, preferring to wield his great influence and direct his labors for the good of his party generally and the triumph of his party's ticket.

It is understood that this gentleman is an applicant for the office of Register of the Treasury under the coming administration.

Trained in the schools both of learning and experience, meritorious by reason of his zeal and unimpeachable political integrity, we find him qualified for the office.

Being a Christian man of high moral rectitude and characterized by the largeness and comprehensiveness of his views on all questions, we see in him more of a statesman than a politician, and recognize that his recent defeats have resulted either from his inability or his unwillingness to cope in perfidy, treachery and vile intrigue with his political opponents.

Yours very respectfully,
EDWARD B. CERUTI,
WILEY J. LATHAM.

A Franco-Russian Scheme.

London, Feb. 12.—M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, has initiated proposals that the powers blockade Crete, and that they also occupy Canea, Retino and other centres of disorder, pending a settlement of the dispute, that will be satisfactory to the Cretans. Active negotiations on these proposals are now proceeding.

A high authority at the foreign office today told a representative of the Southern Associated Press that he believed the proposals of M. Hanotaux was a Franco-Russian scheme to permit Greece to occupy the Island with Prince George, son of the King of Hellenas, as Governor General, the Island continuing to pay tribute to Turkey.

He Swallowed Laudanum.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12.—Edwin Alger, a widely known musician and composer of this city, committed suicide last night by swallow a quantity of laudanum. Mr. Alger registered at the Hotel Stafford last evening and went immediately to his room. Today the door wns forced open and his lifeless body found lying on the bed. Besides holding lucrative positions as organist of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Har Sinai Temple, Mr. Alger realized a handsome income from his compositions and a large class of pupils. No cause for the suicide is known. The dead man was about thirty-five years old.

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TWO EYES.

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...S GLARING FRAUD

...t the Proof Was Lacking, Says Mr. Linney.

...PARTISAN COMMITTEE ACTION

...NSCIENCE-STRICKEN DEMOCRAT.

...of 37 Contests in Congress, 20 ...ve Been Decided in Favor of ...mocrats—The Kentucky Cases ...Guilty, But Not Proven.

...espondence of THE TRIBUNE.

...WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It was ...wn to THE TRIBUNE correspon... several days ago that the Wat... contested election case would be ...ded adversely to Watson. The ...ence of fraud" was abundant, ...t the cold, hard facts to sustain it, ...re not established. "Watson was ...jected," says every Republican mem... of the committee, but the lack ...r of proof compelled an adverse de... Had politics controlled, a ...different conclusion would have been ...reached. Speaking of the case, Mr. ...Linney said: "The majority of my ...politics favored Watson, but my ob...gations as a member of the com...mittee and my judgment as a lawyer ...are against him.

FRAUD, GLARING AND MONSTROUS.

"Oh! there was fraud, glaring and ...monstrous, but the proof was lack... Mr. Howard, Watson's cham... expressed some disappoint... 'I am not sure,' he said, ...Watson will argue the case be... House, but I hope he will ...not so much with the hope, ...that the House will reverse ...decision of the election com... but in his own vindication." ...The impression here is that Watson ...will not appear before the House. ...He is a lawyer enough to know that ...the proof of Democratic fraud was ...not technically established. He ...knows that he had the sympathy of ...the Republican members of the com...mittee. He knows, too, that the ...committee

HAS BEEN IMPARTIAL

...in decisions. In the Yost-Tucker ...case, from Virginia, it was charged ...in the debate that the majority of ...the committee 'leaned backward' ...in its purpose to be non-partisan. ...The history of contested elections ...in this Congress fully sustains the ...integrity of the committee in the ...disposition of the thirty-seven elec...tion cases considered by the com...mittee.

NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE.

To give all the cases the fullest ...judicial consideration, three election ...committees were appointed. The ...criticism was made at the time ...that the Republicans intended to ...rush the cases through for the ...purpose of unseating Democrats. ...There is probably no record of any ...Congress when so many minority ...contestees were allowed to retain ...their seats. Of the thirty-seven ...cases twenty were decided in the ...committee and in the House in favor ...of the Democrats, and three more ...have been practically decided that ...way in committee, allowing twenty-...three Democrats to remain undis...turbed. Another contest against a ...Democrat was not entertained by ...the committee, making twenty-five ...Democrats in all who were seated by ...Republican members of the commit...tee. Only eight Republicans in all ...the thirty-seven contests were seated. ...Three Populists were seated over ...Democrats, and two seats were de...clared vacant.

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS.

There were four contests from ...Alabama. In the Third District ...Robinson contested the seat of Har...rison. The latter was allowed to ...retain his seat. In the Fourth Dis...trict Aldrich, Republican, indorsed ...by Populists, contested the seat of ...Cobb, Democratic frauds in this ...case were so glaring that the commit...tee could do nothing else than give ...Aldrich the seat.

The same was true of Aldrich, in ...the Fourth District, who contested ...Underwood's seat. In the Fifth ...District Goodwin, a Populist, was ...seated over Cobb, a Democrat, but ...the proof of fraud and Southern elec...tion methods was too strong for any ...other decision.

A CONSCIENCE-STRUCK DEMOCRAT.

There were two contests from Illi...nois. Both terminated in favor of ...Republican contestants. Belknap ...vs. McGann depended upon the re...sult of a recount of certain precincts. ...When it was shown that Belknap ...had a majority by the recount, Mc...Gann generously withdrew from the ...contest and conceded the seat to ...Belknap. The other Illinois case ...was that of Rinager against Down...ing. This was a close case, but the law and evidence were clearly in favor of the Republican, Rinager, and he was seated.

KENTUCKY CASES.

Democrats fared well in Kentucky. Denny vs. Owens, in the old Breckinridge district, was decided in favor of Owens, Democrat. Hopkins-Kendall, of the Tenth District, has not been reported to the House, but it is understood that Kendall, Democrat, has a majority of the committee in his favor.

GUILTY BUT NOT PROVEN.

In all the Louisiana contests the Democrats retained their seats. Proof of fraud was inferential. The majority of the committee was fully convinced that it existed and to an extent that ought to vitiate the election, but as in the Watson case, it was not established.

COMMITTEE "LEANED BACK"

in the single Maryland case, Rusk, Democrat, retained his seat, but the following election vindicated the right of the contestant to the seat. Booze was elected over Rusk by decided majority.

A SAMPLE MISSISSIPPI CASE.

In Mississippi only Democrats are allowed to vote, and private John Allen defied the Republican contestant and retained his seat. The records show that in his district, containing eight counties, he only received 2,977 votes and his opponent 843. The population of the district is given as 143,315. According to the above figures only one in every forty of the population voted.

Two out of three Democrats from New York retained their seats.

THE NONTH CAROLINA CONTESTS.

There were three contests from North Carolina. Woodward, one of the most popular men in the House, and Shaw, Democrats, retained their seats. Both cases were hotly contested, and the conclusion reached was another instance that the committee was chiefly influenced by the facts established by the investigation. Gov. Russell and Mr. Sutton, of Fayetteville, represented Dr. Thompson, the Populist contestant in the Shaw contest, and the Governor's speech almost destroyed the judical equilibrium of the committee.

In all the contests from South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, only two Republicans were seated. In these cases the proof of fraud was overwhelming. This record ought to vindicate the Election Committee, and suggest the hopelessness of election contests in the South where equity is the only basis of contention.

J. B. H.

THE SPANISH TROOPS

DESIRE TO FIGHT AND DRIVE THE REBELS FROM THE FIELD

And Cover Themselves With Glory and Gore.

Havana, Feb. 12.—Advices have been received here that a party of rebels made an attack upon the Spanish steamer Fausto, at Media Luna, a port near Manzanillo, when Commander Pon, on board the Spanish gunboat Cuba Espanola, came up and opened fire on the rebels, driving them away and compelling them to leave their dead behind them. The Cuba Espanola then retired but, as the rebels came back after the gunboat left and renewed their attack upon the steamer, commander Pon returned and again opened fire upon them, this time dispersing them with considerable loss. Pon then proceeded to the San Juan river, where he dispersed a party of rebels and captured a boat which they had used.

Commander Cardrera, commander of the Spanish gunboat Yumuri, has beaten and dispersed a party of rebels at Punta Piloto, in the Puerto Principe Province, which had made an attack upon the gunboat.

Military Commander Madruga has defeated a strong party of rebels on the Conde Ranche, in the Havana Province. The rebels lost thirty men killed and wounded and the troops lost five killed and two missing. The camp of the rebels was destroyed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition and a number of cattle, which the insurgents left behind them, were captured by the troops.

A fight has also taken place at Palizadas Carrillo, in the Pinar del Rio province, in which three rebels were killed.

The Gerona Batallion, in conjunction with the gunboat Reina Cristina, has had an engagement with a party of rebels in the Pinar del Rio province, in which nine of the enemy were killed.

United States Vice Consul General J. A. Springer has returned to Havana.

Emiliano Nunez and a number of other persons charged with the crime of rebellion, have been arrested.

Swooped Down Upon the City.

New York, Feb. 12.—One of the most disagreeable snow storms of the season swooped down upon the city in the early hours of this morning, and increased in intensity as the day grew colder. It began at 3:30 o'clock, as a comparatively gentle snowfall. The flakes fell faster and faster, until at 10 o'clock, when three and a quarter inches of snow had fallen on the level.

Found a Refuge.

Canea, Crete, Feb. 12.—Georgi Berovitch Christian Governor of Crete, having been menaced by the Moslems, has taken refuge in the Greek consulate, and his wife has found an asylum at the French consulate, pending their departure from the island. The Christians, after a long fight, have driven the Moslems into Canea, and are now holding the suburbs of the town.

WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Berne ave.
First—John F Newsom, 225 Blount st.
Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.
Second—N B Yeager.
Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's, Salisbury st.
Fourth—E T Clark, Mrs A M Clark, cor Bloodworth and Polk sts.
Fifth—W Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.
Sixth—A J Moye, Mrs Hutchings, 14 Martin st.
Seventh—J T Sharpe, Mrs Hutchings, West Martin st.
Seventh—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitley's, 122 New Berne ave.
Eighth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.
Eighth—W T McCarthy, 138 West Hargett st.
Ninth—R G Maxwell, 32 Park.
Ninth—H L Grant, Park Hotel.
Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.
Eleventh—W B Henderson, 320 South Blount st.
Twelfth—C H Utley, Mrs Ellington, 226 Newbern ave.
Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.
Fourteenth—Geo E Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.
Fourteenth—E N Roberson, Mansion House.
Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.
Sixteenth—J McP Geddy, Mansion House.
Seventeenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.
Eighteenth—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith, 118 North Wilmington st.
Eighteenth—J. E. Lyon, 326 Newbern ave.
Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.
Twentieth—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.
Twenty-first—A M Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.
Twenty-second—Dr. D. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.
Twenty-third—D A Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.; W. H. Odom, 120 Fayetteville st.
Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.
Twenty fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.
Twenty-sixth—S A Earnhardt.
Twenty-sixth—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jennie Miller, cor. Person and New Berne ave.
Twenty-seventh—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.
Twenty-seventh—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.
Twenty-eighth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.
Twenty-ninth—L H W Barker, Exchange Hotel.
Twenty-ninth—Milton McNeil, D T Johnson, Hillsboro st,
Thirtieth—J M Dickson, Mrs Gulick, 425 ——.
Thirty-first—James L Hyatt, Florence Hotel.
Thirty-first—E F Wakefield, 16 Branson House.
Thirty-second—M H Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.
Thirty-second—J T Anthony, 305 Hillsboro st.
Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 527 South Salisbury st.
Thirty-fourth—H S Anderson, Mrs Tucker, Fayetteville st.
Thirty-fifth—J. F. Ray, Park Hotel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S A White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.
J W Watts, Alexander, ——
H F Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.
James E Leak, Anson, ——
Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.
H E Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.
K W White, Bertie, Harrison House.
Sidney Meares, Bladen, 120 Fayetteville street.
W W Drew, Brunswick, ——
V S Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.
W G Candler, Buncombe, ——
J H Pearson, Burke, Mrs Bagley's, E South street.
A F Hileman, Cabarrus, ——
J L Nelson. Caldwell, Park Hotel.
J E Burgess, Camden, ——
E C Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.
C J Yarborough, Caswell, ——
L R Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.
J E Bryan, Chatham, ——
L L Renn, Chatham, ——
D W Deweese, Cherokee, Mrs. Tuckers, Fayetteville street.
Richard Elliott, Chowan, ——
Wm Plott, Clay, ——
B F Dixon, Cleveland. ——
J B Schulken, Columbus, 101 McDowell street.
Robt Hancock, Craven, 128 W Hargett street.
T H Sutton, Cumberland, Smith House, Hillsboro street.
W. P. Wemyss, Cumberland, Harrison House.
W. H. Gallop, Currituck, ——.
G. C. Daniels, Dare, Harrison House, Room 9.
J. R. McCrary, Davidson Park Hotel.
W. A. Bailey, Davie, ——.
Maury Ward, Duplin, 138 cor. Jones and Dawson streets.
J. W. Umstead, Durham, 326 Newbern Avenue.
J. H. Dancy, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.
E. Bryant, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.
J. L. Grubbs, Forsyth, Florence Hotel, Room 6.
W. P. Ormsby, Forsyth, Hotel Florence, Room 6.
W. T. Barrow, Franklin, ——.
S. M. Wilson, Gaston, ——.
T. H. Rountree, Gates, Branson House, Room 17.
John Dayton, Graham, ——.
W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South Blount street.
John King, Granville, ——.
W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings, Martin street.
B. G. Chilcutt, Guilford, Harrison House, Room 18.
J. C. Bunch, Guilford, ——.
Scotland Harris, Halifax, 515 South Blount street.
J, H. Arrington, Halifax, ——.
L. B. Chapin, Harnett, 110½ Fayetteville street.
James Ferguson Haywood, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.
J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs. Tucker, Fayetteville st.
Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern Avenue.
John G Harris, Hyde, Harrison House
John R McLelland, Iredell, Park Hotel.
J A Hartness, Iredell, ——
J B Ensley, Jackson, Miss Jennie Miller, cor Newbern avenue and Person St.
Claude W Smith, Johnston, Park Hotel.
C M Creech, Johnston, 326 Newbern avenue.
H F Brown, Jones Park Hotel.
E P Hauser, Lenoir, 116 Morgan street.
L A Abernathy, Lincoln, Mrs Smith's, Hillsboro street.
—— Lyle, Macon, Mrs Bagley's, 125 South street.
J W Roberts, Madison, 227, cor Edenton and Person streets.
C C Fagan, Martin, Branson House, Room 10.
J A Conley, McDowell, ——
W P Craven, Mecklenburg, 104 N McDowell street.
Sol Reid, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.
—— Ransom, Mecklenburg, Mrs Smith's, Wilmington street.
L H Greene, Mitchell, ——
J A Reynolds, Montgomery, Harrison House, Room 12.
W H H Lawhon, Moore, 310 Newbern avenue.
Van B Carter, Nash, cor Salisbury and Martin streets.
D B Sutton, New Hanover, Harrison House, Room 2.
J T Howe, New Hanover, ——
N R Rawls, Northampton, ——
R Duffy, Onslow, ——
A R Holmes, Orange, 120 E Hargett street.
C M Babbitt, Pamlico, ——
W G Pool, Pasquotank, Park Hotel, Room 15.
Gibson James, Pender, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.
J H Parker, Perquimans, Branson House.
John S Cunningham, Person, Park Hotel, Room 68.
Slade Chapman, Pitt, ——
E V Cox, Pitt, Park Hotel.
Grayson Arledge, Polk, Harrison House, Room 19.
J J White, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.
J M Allen, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.
Y C Morton, Richmond, ——
Claudius Dockery, Richmond, Park Hotel, Room 58.
D E McBryde, Robeson, 117 Fayetteville street.
Wm. J. Currie, Robeson, ——
A E Walters, Rockingham, Park Hotel, Room 68.
R P Foster, Rockingham, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir streets.
J W McKenzie, Rowan, ——
Walter Murphy, Rowan, 310 Hillsboro street.
Lindsay Purgason, Rutherford, Branson House, Room 7.
C H Johnson, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.
R M Crumpler, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.
E F Edins, Stanley, 519 East Jones street.
R J Petree, Stokes, 305 Hillsboao street.
J M Brower, Surry, 107 Fayetteville street.
Jos H Cahey, Swain, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir street.
E A Aiken, Transylvania, J J Johnson, corner Blount street and Newbern avenue.
Abner Alexander, Tyrrell, Branson House.
J. N. Price, Union, ——.
M. M. Peace, Vance, 320 South Blount street.
J. H. Young, Wake, 310 corner Fayetteville and Martin streets.
J. P. H. Adams, Wake, ——.
James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs, Tucker's, Fayetteville street.
C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro street.
L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison House, Room 8.
Thomas Bingham, Watauga, ——.
T. B. Parker, Wayne, 425 Wilmington street.
J. E. Person, Wayne, Branson House, Room 2.
C. H. Somers, Wilkes, Harrison House.
J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes, Harrison House, Room 7.
B. T. Person, Wilson, ——.
J. C. Pinnix, Yadkin, ——.
C. L. McPheeters, Yancey, 118 Wilmington street.

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Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, - - - - - $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - 80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President, Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President,
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. H. Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & CO.,

Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

LOOK!

Some Complain of Hard Times

But we intend to make our prices so no one can say it is too high. For the next 30 days we expect to offer a lot of special bargains in our entire stock as we want to make room for a large and complete spring stock, and the goods now on hand must be sold. Now is the time for bargain hunters as we have bargains for you such as you are not used to, in every line. Goods well bought are half sold, and we know our goods are bought close for we pay cash and get a discount and give our customers the benefit of it. In Dress Goods we are selling at 20 per cent. off, and Shoes at prices that cannot be bought from the factory at the prices we sell them; and on Friday and Saturday we expect to sell, from 6 to 7 p. m., Ladies' Shoes at 50 cents. Men's Shoes at 99 cents.

These Shoes, in both men's and women's, run in prices from $1.50, $1.75 to $2.25. They are the ends of lines we do not intend to keep up. Do not miss this bargain.

Yours to please,

LYON RACKET STORE.

16 E. MARTIN ST., RALEIGH.

'97

1897 Rambler BICYCLES

SELL AT

$80.00

1896 Ramblers, while they last, . . . $60

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

AH! HERE'S THE RUB

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.

Phone 19. 105 and 107 West Martin Street.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.

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One Month	.50

Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1897.

A SEABOARD EXPERIMENT.

Before deciding to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad in favor of the Seaboard Air Line, it would not be amiss for the gentlemen who are engaged in the movement to acquire some information in regard to the results of the Seaboard's management of other railroad properties. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad is a case in point. It is leased by the Seaboard Air Line in perpetuity and has been in operation since 1892. The following extract from an article printed in the New York *Sun* last September shows that the Seaboard has been losing money on it from the first and is losing a larger sum each year than the year preceding:

"The Seaboard Air Line system is composed of 926 miles of road. Its main line, extending from Portsmouth to Atlanta, 598 miles, is made up of several roads which are leased to or controlled by the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies. The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway forms the Southern link of the line, extending from Monroe, North Carolina, to Atlanta, 273 miles, or about forty five per cent. of the entire main line. It was completed in 1892, and has never yet earned even its operating expenses. Its deficit from operation in 1892-'93, after payment of taxes, was $128,815; in 1893-'94 it was $137,455, and in 1894-'95 it was $152,680. The interest on its first mortgage bonds is $268,000 a year, so that in three years the operation of the road has cost the Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston Companies not less than $1,225,000. The Carolina Central, a part of which is also included in the main line, shows a deficit for the same period of $418,000. It is not surprising that a consolidation of the balance sheets of the various companies shows a reduction in profit and loss surplus in the three years, 1892 to 1895 of nearly $1,200,000."

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern, be it remembered, is a part of the Seaboard's main line between Atlanta and Norfolk, being nearly one-half of the line. That it has not only failed to pay expenses under Seaboard management, but has been operated at an increasing net loss, year by year, is a circumstance that should be given consideration when the Seaboard asks to be entrusted with the management of the most valuable property in which the State of North Carolina has a direct interest. The people of this State do not want to see the capacity of the North Carolina Railroad to earn dividends impaired by being turned over to a company that cannot make operating expenses on forty-five per cent. of its main line

MAKE AN EXCEPTION.

"The North Carolina Railroad is hardly competitive to the Seaboard system; but if it was, the manifest interest of the State is to make an exception in its policy as to it for the sake of realizing its value to the people."—Extract from the Governor's Messsage.

The proposition that the two railroads are not competitive was considered yesterday in an editorial wherein it was shown that they present a very striking example of competitive roads. We come now to consider the proposition that the State should make an exception in its policy for the sake of money offered which may never be realized. As we have heretofore observed, there are higher considerations of State policy than dollars and cents in the treasury. There are principles that underlie the affairs of men and of States that cannot be disregarded without forfeiting honor. There is a principle involved in the measure which proposes to prohibit railroads from obtaining control of parallel or competing lines. If it is right at all, it is right under any and all circumstances, and a departure from it cannot be justified by the assumption that the State will be a gainer thereby.

If it is dishonorable in a citizen to sacrifice principle for pelf, it is heinous in a State. The State cannot be blameless in committing an act which, if committed by an individual, would brand him as a moral leper. If it be right, as the Governor says, that "no railroad, or line or system should be permitted to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, any competitive railroad, or line or system," no amount of money that can be offered to the State by the richest railroad corporation in America should be sufficient to tempt her to violate that principle or violate that policy.

HE HAD A CHANCE.

"Permit me to say it is most gratifying to receive assurances from you of the likelihood of our being allowed to participate, upon an equal footing, with competing lines in submitting a bid for the operation of the State's property, a privilege not heretofore accorded us."—Extract from Hoffman's letter to the Governor.

On the day after Mr. Hoffman's letter was communicated to the Legislature in the Governor's message, THE TRIBUNE printed an emphatic statement by Mr. S. B. Alexander, President of the North Carolina Railroad, to the effect that Mr. Hoffman not only had an opportunity to bid for the property before the new lease was executed, but that he positively declined to submit a bid. This statement was corroborated by Mr. W. C. Maxwell, a director of the North Carolina Company. This ought to be a sufficient answer to Mr. Hoffman's assertion; but there is other evidence.

On the 27th of July, 1896, the *News and Observer* contained an article purporting to be, in part, an interview with Governor Carr, in which the Governor said: "If Mr. Hoffman wants to bid, he can bid, as there was absolutely nothing done the other day. The directors will consider all the bids." In the same article it appeared that Mr. Hoffman had said that he would like to bid for the property at the expiration of the thirty year lease, but that he considered a proposition to lease the road at that time as preposterous. From an article in the Greensboro *Patriot*, July 31, 1896, it appears that Mr. Hoffman and two other officers of the Seaboard Air Line actually held a conference with the president and two of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad at Charlotte, but he declined to submit a bid, giving the same excuse as before.

The point is settled conclusively against Mr. Hoffman. He did have an opportunity to bid for the road, but declined to make an offer. It will not do for him to come before the Legislature at this time, asking to have a valid contract set aside in order that he may have another opportunity in lieu of the one that he wilfully slighted.

A CLINCHING ARGUMENT.

Six months ago, that is to say, July 31, 1896, the Greensboro *Patriot*, in an editorial stated the case of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad, before the new lease was made, in terms as apt as have appeared in articles published since the fight was begun in the Legislature. The argument is unanswerable, and is a complete defense of the directors. We copy it:

A great deal has been heard during the last few days about the question of the releasing of the North Carolina Railroad, which is the property of the State, to the Southern Railway. The Southern has lately negotiated arrangements to make Norfolk its deep water terminal by running its trains through Raleigh and Selma and on to Norfolk via the Coast Line and the Norfolk and Carolina. Its lease on the North Carolina Railroad will not expire for six years, and the officials of the Southern desire to know whether they can secure a re-lease before they perfect their plans to enter Norfolk. This is perfectly natural, as the investment in water front and other property which they will have to make in Norfolk alone represents an expenditure of half a million dollars.

It is also proposed by the Southern, if they again secure the lease of the North Carolina, to thoroughly equip it with heavy rails and make other costly improvements. The officials of the Southern met with the president and directors of the North Carolina Railroad last week at Raleigh, and through Vice-President A. B. Andrews a proposition was made looking to a further lease, the same rental being offered as at present. The directors adjourned without taking action, and now the Seaboard Air Line enters the arena and says it wants to bid for the lease of the road.

A conference was held last Friday at Charlotte between President R. C. Hoffman, Vice-President E. St. John and Director D. A. Tompkins, of the Seaboard Air Line, and President S. B. Alexander and Directors W. C. Maxwell and J. L. Morehead, of the North Carolina Road.

President Hoffman suggested that it seemed to him too early for the directors of the North Carolina Road to negotiate for a 99 year lease of the property. He said that the Seaboard would like very much to make a bid to lease the road, but that it was out of the question to bid now for a lease where possession could only be given six years hence. If the road were for lease now the Seaboard would bid for it and make a fair bid.

This talk of the Seaboard people about what they would do if the road were to be leased now, and that it is out of the question to bid now when possession could only be given six years hence, amounts to nothing. It simply serves to complicate the situation, and its only effect is to delay the Southern, and if possible thwart it in securing a re-lease of the road so as to prevent it from getting into Norfolk. To a man up a tree it looks like that is exactly what is intended.

Very few people will believe that the Seaboard or any other road except the Southern really wants to lease the North Carolina road. The Patriot believes that it would be a good thing for Greensboro as well as for Raleigh and other points on the line of the proposed new route to Norfolk for the Southern to continue to control the road and to extend its line into Norfolk. And it is quite surprising to see that some newspapers which have been whooping up the move for the Southern to go into Norfolk are now fighting it tooth and toe nail in its effort to again lease the North Carolina road in order that it may have a definite basis upon which to carry out its project to go into Norfolk.

The Southern Railway is not going to complete the Norfolk project and expend a vast amount of money in doing it when there is a possibility that the props may be knocked from under it six years hence by a refusal to re lease the North Carolina Railroad to it; and the papers which are crying for this, and at the same time howling against a re-lease, must take the said officials for a lot of babes in swaddling clothes. As to the other roads which profess to want to lease the North Carolina Road, it may be depended upon that none of them want it or will give as good terms for it as the Southern, and none will operate it with the same advantage to the State and the people along the line.

If the directors of the North Carolina Railroad refuse to make any terms with the Southern for a longer lease till the expiration of six years, they will simply upset one of the most beneficial railroad movements on foot in the State; they will jeopardize the interest of the State property by taking chances six years hence against a certainty now, and they will forfeit the benefit of the substantial improvements which the Southern would at once make upon the road could it secure in good faith the privilege of a re-lease of the property. Should this be the action of the directors the Southern will be forced to go into Norfolk by the Atlantic and Danville Railroad, and when the lease expires they will have the North Carolina Road in the market without a bidder, and when the demand for it is gone the value of the property will ebb away soon after.

A FABLE.

In an old story book there is an anecdote to the effect that a dog, with a piece of meat in his mouth, walking on a log across a stream, saw his image reflected in the water, and becoming covetous of the piece of meat the other dog had, snapped at it; but the moment he opened his mouth his own piece of meat became food for the fishes and the reflected dog's piece vanished from sight.

The moral is obvious. The people of North Carolina have a good thing in the North Carolina Railroad lease. The State and private stockholders have an assured dividend of seven per cent. to the end of the twentieth century with all taxes paid. If they give up their good contract to snap at something that looks more attractive, they may find themselves in the same fix as the dog in the fable.

RAILROAD PASSES.

People out of the State I hope will not think everybody in North Carolina has been corrupted by free passes on the railroads. Some editors and papers have much to say on this subject. They seem to be opposed to the roads issuing passes to legislators, judges, etc.

Editors and papers cannot make the people believe that their lawmakers and judges can be bribed by a free ride and a free pass occasionally. Stop this fuss and abuse, and kick the bills out of the Legislature. Don't let our children who read the papers form a notion that our law-makers and all who use a free ride or pass corrupt.

But there are some phases of the case which are puzzling.

Some editors have free passes or have had them, and is it possible that those editors would use free passes and not want any but editors to have them.

Let somebody in Winston send his check to everybody who wants a free pass.

But those passes do good. They enable an editor to ride around, see the country and write about it. Such letters are interesting—does the country written about good and does not do the railroad much harm. I am in favor of it. Editors and papers deserve all they get.

I suppose every road in North Carolina would wish the Legislature to pass a law to prohibit free passes under any circumstances, or to anybody or person for anything.

But bless the railroads. They are a blessing to humanity. They are a blessing to Christianity. They build up civilization, as well as the country, everywhere they go. The Legislature ought to pass a law or general charter, allowing a railroad to build anywhere and everywhere in the State that capitalists would build them.

But oh! how nice we people are to any one or to any company that comes along and proposes to build a road near us. How it will increase the value of our property—give us an outlet to the markets of the world. We are awful nice until the road is built, then we begin to want damages for an old piece of land not worth a dollar a mile before the railroad came. And we begin to cuss corporations, trusts and combines, and railroads in particular. We are not doing right in this line. Tell them to come and forever bless them for coming.

Mr. Editor, you may not publish this. It is immaterial to me if you don't.

I am not a chum of any railroad officer. I never had a free pass and never expect one, and no official will ever know I wrote this. I have no favors to ask of them. I would treat them well and fairly because I know them to be blessings to our State and people. It is to be hoped the Legislature will be liberal in their laws and disregard this clamor and prejudice that is being engendered. Don't let them run all the railroads away and go back to the old stage line. Think of it. Encourage all the internal improvements you can.

Let the penitentiary stop farming and making brick and go to building railroads and county roads. McMackin will show them how.

Now don't I deserve a free pass—free, gratis, for nothing? But I will never get it. READER.

P. S.: I don't own any stock in the N. C. R. R. and never received a favor from any one connected with the system but I rejoice in a fight to uphold the lease. R.

NORTH CAROLINA ROLLING EXPOSITION.

Let the Great Resources of the Old North State be Known.

The unanimous report of the House Committee on Agriculture and Mining appropriating five thousand dollars for the purpose of exhibiting to the North and West the many resources of the State, is indeed a wise action upon the part of the committee, and shows the patriotic wisdom of North Carolinians.

Every member of the General Assembly who loves the Old North State and desires to see her take her proper stand in the Nation's ranks regardless of political opinion, should hail with delight the opportunity of showing the many various resources of wealth that are dormant and hidden in her borders.

The enterprise of Messrs. Ramseur and Moore and associates in investing ten thousand dollars of their own private means, in addition to the five thousand dollars asked for from the State, is evidence that there is much in the State that would excite business men of the Northwest and North to look to our State for valued investments. It is evident that the Rip Van Winkleism is about to be a thing simply in name.

North Carolina has too much in value to lie hidden from the eager hunger of capital and emigrants.

This investment will be placing the State on the bill boards and will unquestionably be the most valued investment ever made in any appropriation to centennial or other expositions. This car will be at Nashville, Tenn., at her great exposition filled with North Carolina exhibits and will doubtless be the center of attraction to all who may see it. The Florida on Wheels has done a vast good in taking to the State large investments and emigration. North Carolina has more in history, in song and in every other natural resource to be proud of than any State in the Union. This will relieve the State from further appropriations to expositions wherever held in the United States. It will be indeed a rolling exposition from which the world may learn with happiness and profit. It is an investment of five thousand dollars for many millions. All honor to the committee and all honor to the General Assembly should that bill pass both branches.

YESTERDAY we had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Charles L. Stevens, editor of the Newbern *Journal*, one of the bright, newsy papers of the State.

Southern Offers Reduced Rates.

The Southern Railway offers the following reduced rates on account of the appearance of Mr. Nat Goodwin at the Academy of Music February 17th: To Raleigh and return from Greensboro, $4 05; Burlington, $3; Graham, $3; Haw River, $2 75; Hillsboro, $2; Durham, $1 50; Cary, 50c; Oxford, $3.

Personals.

Messrs. F. R. Loftin, Secretary of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and J. G. Walser, Chief Clerk of the Attorney General, are spending Sunday in Lexington.

Mr. William Jose, the traveling salesman of Gormully & Jefferys of Baltimore, was in the city Saturday. He renewed the contract with Thos. H. Briggs & Sons for the city agency for the Rambler bicycle during 1897.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina will take place at the Governor's office on Thursday, 18th, at 12 m.

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

For an Early Revival of Business Along all Lines.

LOANS HAVE INCREASED $2,854,000

LIGHTER MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY TO NEW YORK BANKS.

Rapid Contraction of Circulation—Decrease of Cash $6,324,000—Favorable from a Banking Point of View.

New York, Feb. 13.—The New York Financier says this week: A further shrinkage of $2,901,825 in the reserves of the New York clearing house banks, coming after the previous weeks' decrease of $5,608,000, makes the total contraction for the past fourteen days $8,509,825. In the same time the decrease in cash was $6,324,200. This is favorable from a banking point of view, and especially since loans have expanded during the same time nearly $11,000,000, but the excess reserve of the banks is still $51,638,225, and the outlook for better rates in the money market is not visibly brighter.

A factor of some importance in the situation at present is the rapid contraction of circulation. The decrease to the present time, counting October, has been about $4,000,000; and as the nominal average of the New York banks is slightly under $14,000,000, a further reduction is to be looked for. The movement will be slower from now on, for the reason that the $3,000,000 monthly limit on circulation decreases by the treasury has been reached. The changes in the statement for the week are indicative of better business. Loans have increased $2,854,000. The loss in cash was $3,123,500, and deposits contracted $886,700. While some of these changes ordinarily would not be important, they are worthy of attention at present, as revealing a lighter movement of currency to this centre.

The falling off is probobly not so much on account of the low rate of interest on balances, as because of a renewed demand for loans in other quarters, and this of itself is a rather important. The incident verifies the forecast made some time since in this analysis—that the banks could not look for relief through gold exports and as further bond loans were out of the question, a domestic expansion in business afforded the only measure of profit.

Up to this time the commercial activity has not been so marked, but the changes in the statement show that business is giving signs of a revival, the extent of which cannot be judged at present with any degree of certainty.

AGAINST THE ANTI-LEASE BILL

THE PEOPLE ARE TAKING HOLD OF THE MATTER.

Delegations From Salisbury, Winston, Salem and Other Points Are Coming to Protest Against the Anti-Lease Bill.

Among the delegations from different parts of the State which will be here on Monday to protest against the annulling of the North Carolina lease will be one from Salisbury as the following telegram tells us:

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Salisbury, Feb. 13.—A large delegation of Salisbury citizens, irrespective of busineas and politics, will come to Raleigh Monday to protest in person against annulling the North Carolina Railroad lease. R. H. HART.

Total Visible Supply.

New York, Feb. 13—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,942 758 bales, of which 3 580 458 bales are American, against 3 870,903 bales and 3 378,702 bales, respectively, last year.

Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 59 243 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 108 825 bales. Crop in sight, 7,206,487 bales.

Reduced Rates to Nat Goodwin.

Following are the rates to Raleigh and return on account of Nat Goodwin's performance at the Academy of Music on Feb. 16: From Southern Pines, $3 45; Sanford, $2 25; Pittsboro, $2 25; Moncure, $1.50; Apex, 70c; Cary, 50c.; Wake Forest, 85c.; Franklinton, $1.50; Louisburg, $2; Kittrell, $2; Henderson, $2 25. Tickets to be sold Feb. 17, good for return passage until Feb. 18.

More Steel.

Baltimore, Feb 13.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad today placed an order for 55,000 tons of steel rails. Of this amount 36,000 tons are for immediate delivery and will be placed in the track as rapidly as possible. The total order, it is estimated, will make over 325 miles of single track.

Cleaveland and the Ducks.

Widewater, Va., Feb. 13.—President Cleveland up to noon had bagged between fifteen and twenty ducks. Mr. Withers Waller, manager for Mr. L. G. Gautier, the owner of the blinds, predicts still better sport later. The weather is fine and ducks plentiful. The party expect to leave for Washington at 6 o'clock tonight.

The Weather.

Washington, Feb. 13, 8 p. m.—For Virginia fair and warmer; southeasterly winds.

North Carolina—Fair and warmer; easterly winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair, easterly winds, slightly warmer.

WHO WILL PREACH TODAY.

Many Visiting Divines to Occupy Our Pulpits.

Rev. T. McK. Pittinger, the pastor, will conduct the services at the Church of the Good Shepherd today.

At the Christian Church the pastor, Rev. J. L. Foster, will preach.

Services at the Church of the Sacred Heart, led by Father Price.

In consequence of the continued illness of Rev. E. Glenn, pastor of Centeral Church, the Rev. B. F. Sumner, D. D., will fill his pulpit at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

At Edenton Street Methodist Church services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. C. Norman. At night the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. J. N. Booth, of Lumberton.

Rev. J. N. Booth will preach at the Fayetteville Street Baptist Church this morning at 11 o'clock. Regular services at night.

Rev. E. A. Osborn, of Charlotte, will officiate at Christ Church this morning.

Dr. J. D. Jordan, of Birmingham, Ala., will occupy the pulpit at the Raleigh Baptist Tabernacle this morning and in the evening Rev. John E. Ray will preach.

Dr. Eugene Daniel, the pastor, will preach at the Presbyterian Church today at both morning and evening services.

At the First Baptist Church the pastor, Dr. J. W. Carter, will preach in the morning and Dr. J. D. Jordan at night.

Marriage in High Life.

A bright little valentine (aged 2 years old is that of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] in the person of their sweet little daughter, Ethel.

Tomorrow night she will celebrate her tenth birthday in quite a novel way. Invitations have been issued to all her young friends to call at that time and bring their dolls.

The crowning feature of the occasion will be a doll wedding, when Miss Ray Russell will be united to Master Russell J. McKinley in the holy bonds of wedlock. The marriage will take place promptly at nine o'clock, Rev. H. P. Kenley, D. D., will be the officiating minister.

Little Miss Ethel's venerable grandmother will be 69 years of age on the same day and will share the joyous occasion of the event.

The little folks so fortunate as to be invited, truly have a royal good time in store.

THE TRIBUNE, in advance, extends little Ethel and her aged grandmother birthday congratulations and best wishes.

A Creditable Publication.

The city graded schools of Wilson have long stood in the forefront of public educational institutions of this kind in the State and, under the able superintendency of Prof. John J. Blair, new and improved methods and features are being constantly added.

The newest feature is the Public School Record, a well printed and edited school publication to be issued monthly. It has fifty pages in pamphlet form.

The editors of the various departments are all members of the High School grades, as are also the business managers, and every line in the publication is a testimonial of the thoroughness of the school in English composition, and is also suggestive of proficiency in other branches of the curriculum of this progressive school.

A feature of the publication will be short articles by alumni.

A member of THE TRIBUNE staff thanks for a copy of the first number.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Prof. Poteat This Afternoon—Convention—Gymnasium.

Every man in town should hear Prof. Poteat at Metropolitan Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock in his talk on "The Young Nazarene."

The twenty first annual State convention of the Y. M. C. A., which is at Winston, February 23d, promises to be well attended. A very strong program will be presented. Winston entertains all delegates.

The gymnasium class at the Y. M. C. A. will soon begin a series of tests for points for a silver and bronze medal.

Death of Capt. C. A. Riddle.

Capt. C. A. Riddle died at 12:30 this morning of typhoid pneumonia. He was a well known and highly respected citizen—a member of the Governor's Guard on the official staff. He was also a charter member of Raleigh Council No 1, J. O. U. A. M., as also a charter member of Murphy Lodge No. 9, A. O. U. W. He was also a member of other fraternal orders. Mr. Riddle is survived by a wife and four children, his mother and four brothers. Notice of the funeral will be given from the pits today.

A Parochial School.

The Saint Ambrose Episcopal Church is conducting a parochial school on Cabarrus street. Rev. J. E. Kingsbury, rector of the church, has the supervision and direction of the school while Mrs. J. E. King and Miss Mary Phillips do the teaching. There are 104 pupils on the roll. The condition of the colored graded schools have largely contributed to this enrollment.

Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. have on exhibition in their dry goods store the handsomest line of ladies' underwear ever seen in Raleigh. These articles are greatly admired by all on account of the artistic arrangement and the superb quality of the goods. The drawers, the umbrella skirts, the dust ruffles, the corset covers, and the elegant Swiss and Nainsook lace with which these garments are trimmed charm the eye of every passer by. These articles are sold either in sets or by the piece. A magnificent line of bridal suits are open for inspection.

Mr. Oscar Green was busy yesterday laying an elegant velvet carpet in the hall of Yarboro House. Improvements are being made in the building as rapidly as possible.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL

To Impose a Heavy License and Stamp Tax

ON DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS

BILL INCORPORATING WINSTON-SALEM SOUTHBOUND RAILROAD

Passed Senate—Saturday's Work in Both Legislative Branches Was Light, but Many Local Bills Were Gotten Off the Calendar.

SENATE.

Senate met at 11 o'clock, Lieut. Governor Reynolds presiding.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Henderson, Grant, Person, Cannon and Hardison.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

Mr. Smathers—Bill to authorize Haywood county to levy special tax; also (by request) to amend section 3737 of The Code.

Mr. Ray—Bill to incorporate the James Baker Lumber Company; also a bill to validate the probate of a deed of Wm. Del linger taken before a clerk; also to amend chapter 26, private laws 1883, relating to the Rocky Mount Agricultural and Mechanical Association; also to furnish certain Supreme Court reports to Graham county.

Mr. McCaskey—Resolution to pay Alfred Williams & Co. for stationery and supplies.

Mr. Sharpe of Iredell—To incorporate churches in Iredell county; also for the relief of D. F. Morrison, ex-Confederate soldier of Iredell county.

Mr. Rollins—Bill to authorize Madison county to levy special tax; also bill to amend section 3145, volume 2, of The Code.

Mr. Walker—Bill for the drainage of low lands on Hogan Creek, in Rockingham county.

Mr. Hyatt—Bill to provide an additional term of court for McDowell county.

Mr. Anthony—Bill to allow D. Green Isler to peddle without license.

Mr. Anthony—Bill to amend section 163 of The Code relating to married women.

Mr. Mauldsby—Bill to incorporate the Columbus Drainage Co.; also to make a pocket fence four feet high a lawful fence.

Mr. Shaw—Bill to establish a normal school in Robeson county.

Mr. Early—Bill to incorporate the Garysburg Educational Association.

Mr. Alexander—Bill to incorporate the First Presbytery Associate Reform Church; also a bill for the building of certain roads with convicts in certain counties.

Mr. Anderson—Resolution to pay Miss Flora Creech for stenographic report of the evidence in the Swinson examination.

Mr. Grant—Bill to incorporate the town of Dudley, Wayne county.

Mr. Smathers—Bill to prohibit the hunting of birds on any land in Haywood and Mecklenburg counties.

Mr. Alexander—Bill to place D. W. Garrison on the pension roll.

Mr. Person—Bill to protect the lives of prisoners or accused persons.

The following bills were disposed of:

To incorporate the United Workers Aid Association. Passed second and third readings.

To validate the probate of a deed of William Dellinger taken before a clerk. Passed second and third readings.

To pay Miss Flora Creech for stenographic report of evidence taken before the Swinson committee. Passed second and third readings.

To amend chapter 93, Private Laws of 1893, relating to convicts. Passed second and third readings.

To furnish Forsyth county with Supreme Court Reports. Passed second and third readings.

To incorporate the Coleman Manufacturing Company. Passed second and third readings.

To amend chapter 127, Laws of 1895, concerning the payment of scrip, checks, &c. Passed second and third readings.

To place Jesse Miller on pension roll. Passed second and third readings.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate Roanoke Rapids, Halifax county. Passed.

To make D. W. Garrison a first-class pensioner. Passed.

To levy special tax to build a bridge over Roanoke river, in Northampton and Halifax counties. Passed.

To stimulate taxes in the rural districts. Passed.

To authorize Franklin county to issue bonds to pay indebtedness. Passed.

To authorize Richmond county to issue bonds to pay indebtedness. Passed.

To incorporate the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad Company. Passed.

To incorporate the Toxaway Company in Jackson county. Mr. Ray opposed the bill at present, because it gave too much to the companies, to condemn any land, and he would like it to be recommitted to committee to further examine into the merits of the same. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To amend the charter of the town of Enfield, Halifax county. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Ashboro and Montgomery Rai road Company. Passed second and third readings.

At 3 o'clock p. m. adjourned until Monday at 4 p. m.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock and Rev. Dr. Branson offered the morning prayer.

The reading of the journal and reports of committees was quickly disposed of, and the introduction of bills and resolutions declared in order.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Schulken—Bill for the relief of N. Marshall, ex-sheriff of Columbus county.

Mr. Bailey—Bill to grant Thomas Chambers, Davie county, a pension.

Mr. Brown—Bill to protect fish in Trent river.

Mr. Jones—Bill to authorize Alleghany county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Stubbs—Bill to amend the charter of city of Winston.

Mr. Gallop—Bill to regulate gunning and fishing in Currituck sound.

Mr. Morton—Bill to regulate the sale of cigarettes in North Carolina, by requiring manufacturers and dealers to take out license from the Secretary of State, paying for the same $50 for each brand sold. It provides that the State shall furnish dealers a stamp to place upon each package of 10 cigarettes, for which he shall pay the additional sum of 15 cents for each package. A fine of $10 for every 10 cigarettes sold without such stamps is imposed. All revenue to the State from the provisions of this bill shall go to the public school fund.

Mr. McBryde—Bill to amend the charter of Lumberton.

Mr. Johnson—Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in one mile of Kendal Chapel in Sampson county.

Mr. Leak—Bill to work convicts on certain roads in Anson county.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to amend sec. 3512 of The Code.

Mr. Harris—Bill to regulate the hunting of wild fowls in Hyde county.

Mr. Jones—Bill to protect wild deer and turkeys in Pender county.

Mr. Ward—Bill to declare ordained ministers and justices of the peace public officers.

Mr. White—Bill providing, for the drainage of lowlands about Butler Mills Creek in Alamance county.

Mr. Schulken—Bill to provide for the printing of the laws of 1897.

Mr. Leak—Bill to protect the health of the people of Wadesboro in Anson county.

CALENDAR.

The resolution relative to the failure of the introducer of the bill to annul the lease of the Morehead and Goldsboro Railroad to give thirty days notice of such action, was taken up as left over from the previous session and indefinitely postponed.

Bill to provide for and promote the oyster industry of North Carolina was put upon its passage, and passed both second and third readings.

The speaker announced the following appointments as assistant enrolling clerk: H. L. Jones, A. V. Miller, J. C. Maxwell, A. S. Byrd, A. C. Lehman, F. B. Wimbush, A. Spruill and C. V. Carroll.

Bill to allow Washington county to levy a special tax. Passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Passed.

Bill to repeal chapter 297, laws of 1895, far as it appliss to Pender county. Passed.

Bill to extend the stock law in certain sections of Wayne county was reported from the Senate with the statement that that body had refused to concur with the amendment that the question of extension be put to a vote of the people of the interested section. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Person and Parker, of Wayne, and Col. Lusk a Conference Committee on the part of the House to adjust the difference.

Bill to allow Charles Hood of Yadkin county to enter the Morganton Insane Asylum was referred to the committee on asylums. Col. Sutton declared that that institution was now taxed to its utmost capacity, and any additions would require additional appropriations.

Bill to protect game in Tyrrell county. Passed.

Bill for the relief of the late Treasurer of Brunswick county by reason of loss of public money in the New Hanover Bank failure. Passed. Bill to pay W. H. & R. S. Tucker $119 for cleaning the carpets of House floor, putting matting in the galleries and killing la grippe microbes was put upon its second reading, but was passed over informally until Dr. Alexander, under whose direction the work was done, could be present.

The Bill for the relief of J. P. Parker, of Wilkes county. Passed.

Bill to amend section 2940 of The Code so that action for restoration of citizenship may be instituted in the county in which the applican resides without reference to the county in which such deprivation occurred. Passed.

Bill to protect quail and other game in Iredell county. Passed.

Bill to establish a new school district on the county line of Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth counties. Passed.

Bill to allow J. W. Thompson to practice dentistry in the 35th Senatorial district without license, failed to pass.

Bill to allow heirs of defendants to plead the statute of limitation. Passed.

By consent the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Deyton—Bill for the relief of B. T. Moore, of Graham county.

Mr. Parker, of Perquimans—Bill to allow Perquimans county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Wilson—Bill to amend chapter 109, laws of 1895.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Joint resolution to defray the expenses of subcommittees on Insane Asylums, involving $98.20.

Mr. Yarborough—Bill for the relief of citizens of C swell county by the repeal of chapter 441, laws of 1894, and reenacting chapter 387, laws of 1891.

Mr. Elliott—Bill to incorporate the Christian Home Burial Association of Yadkin county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill for the relief of the Lindley Training School in Buncombe county

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill for the protection of public water supplies. This bill is to regulate and provide for the chemical examination of such water and inspection of the water sheds both by the owners of the works and State authorities. It provides for the appropriation of $500 for the operation of the proposed measure.

Bill to allow Sunday trains to carry express of all kinds. Passed.

Bill to protect squirrels in Perquimans county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Dreadnaught Hook and Ladder Company at Kinston. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 103, Laws of 1885. Passed. Bill relates to the appointment of Trustees of Hickory Grove Methodist Church.

Bill to abolish the office of tax collector in Forsyth county and place same in hands of Sheriff. Passed.

Bill to pay Alfred Williams & Co. $45.45 for stationery. Passed.

Bill to empower all persons who have been sheriffs in the State since 1891 to collect all taxes was put upon second reading. A shower of amendments excepting counties were sent forward. The bill was informally passed over until there shall be a fuller attendance of members.

Bill to create the office of tax collector in Mecklenburg county. Passed.

Bill to create a public road in Caswell couuty. Passed. It is a section of the roadway from Mayfield in Rockingham county to Danville, Va.

Bill to regulate the setting of weir nets for catching shad in Albemarle Sound. Passed.

Bill to establish Henderson township in Caldwell county. Passed.

Bill to empower all justices of the peace, notaries public and deputy clerks of inferior and Superior Courts to receive and certify the acknowledgment of all grantors including the privy examination of femes covert and the proof of any deed or similar document, whether such femes covert or witness reside in the State or not. Passed so as to exempt Onslow and Iredell counties.

Bill to establish a new township in McDowell county. Passed.

Bill to protect the lives of persons traveling on railroads. Tabled.

House adjourned at 2 o'clock until 10 a. m. Monday.

A VERY CHARMING CITY

ROSELAND, ONE OF NORTH CAROLINA'S BRIGHT AND GROWING TOWNS.

Founded by Eastern Capital and Thriving in Our Midst—Much Credit Due the Promoters.

Among the many advantages of the recent Civil war which the South will reap in all the coming years, and which will eventually compensate her for the enormous losses sustained by the conflict, is the development of her great natural resources—her minerals and fertile lands—by thousands who would never know their value but for the enforced explorations made necessary in the trying days of the sixties.

It was in the search for homes and a safe investment, with sure returns, that the marvelously healthful and curative properties of the pine-laden air of the pine hills section first commanded the attention of the medical world, and the extreme fertility and productiveness of the soil first attracted the practical farmer, fruit-raiser and market gardener. Situated in the midst of this nature favored region, and at its highest elevation, 600 feet above sea level, is Roseland, than which no fairer spot is to be found in the whole length and breadth of North Carolina's fair acres. Nature has literally endowed these sand hills, which, once thought worthless, now attest to the whole world by the rapidity with which they are being populated that their worth is now being recognized. Roseland is located on the Moore County Railroad, five miles from the station of Aberdeen, which latter is on the main line of the great Seaboard Air Line system. It is but seven miles from the famous winter health resort, Southern Pines, posesses all the climatic advantages of this resort, with the added advantage of a slightly higher altitude, is 150 miles from the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and 200 miles from the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west. Malaria is unknown, and a case of consumption was never known to originate here; the waters of the springs are pure and good; the pines are trees of healing. The average summer temperature is seventy-seven degrees, that of winter fourty-four degrees, corresponding almost exactly to the temperature of Southern France and Genoa, Italy. The soil is composed of sandy loam, affording sanitary conditions without a fault, and it is an ideal natural health resort

The property is owned by a corporation known as the Roseland Land Company, and the purpose of the company is to build up a city in which it will be a delight to live for those who would make it a permanent home, as well as those who would make it a winter resort.

Roseland and immediately surrounding country is a great section for grapes berries, peaches, and early vegetables, and those who are engaged in fruit culture and early vegetable raising are making money. The product of this section reaches the northern markets from three to six weeks earlier than that of less favored localities, insuring correspondingly fancy prices. One peach orchard netted the proprietor $8,000 last season, and this is but a sample of what can be done on Roseland property.

There are various ways of reaching Roseland which may be chosen, according to the individual preference for traveling, by boat or rail. From Boston, via either rail or boat to New York, thence via rail through Washington, Richmond and Weldon, reaching Roseland in about twenty-four hours from Boston; from New York, via the Pennsylvania Railroad direct in seventeen hours. A most attractive route is via the fine steamers of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Line, Boston to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., whence connection is made with the Seaboard Air Line to Aberdeen, connecting at that point with the Moore County Railroad for Roseland, which is nine hours' ride from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. By this route you will get about forty hours of seagoing, a beautiful, invigorating and delightful trip. The service on this popular line of steamers is highly satisfactory.

Mr. Jos. Strang, the popular New England Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, 306 Washington Street, Boston, will answer any inquiries regarding routes and tickets.

The principal promoters of this thriving little town are James H. Waite, of Boston, who is president of the company, and Mr. Clark J. Brown, who is the North Carolina manager and active promoter of the town.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE, while in that section the other day, met Mr. Brown, and was courteously shown over the bright town, and given an insight into the many advantages possessed by the town. Mr. Brown is a courteous, enterprising gentleman, who knows thoroughly how to successfully make a town out of a wilderness. The people of North Carolina are invited to visit Roseland and see for themselves the beauty and advantages offered here for a home.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Spring, 1897.

While the exhibits of the Great White Fair are being shown on our first floor, we make the first display of our high class novelties in Dress Stuffs. These are in blacks and colors, and every new weave, every new idea, every new texture that Dame Fashion has approved will be shown. Many are imported in single cuts—one dress to the length—not one will be repeated, so the selection is yours exclusively in America. No fear need exist as to meeting a duplicate in America.

We cordially invite you to this first look. We are proud to show such lovely creations, and you will be glad to have seen them. The prices are reasonable.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

Not Guilty.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 13.—The jury in the case of Robert Boyce, charged with killing his brother in law, William Smith, returned a verdict today of not guilty after being out less than three minutes. The first to congratulate Boyce was his sister, the wife of the dead man, who fell sobbing in his arms.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

Scholars Wanted.

Desirous of being occupied, I would take charge of ten or twelve children at my residence. Best of care would be exercised in regard to their moral, mental and physical culture. Can prepare them for any ordinary business of life. Address,

W. T. WOMBLE,
636 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertise for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, to and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do.

This January 29th, 1897.

For the committee:

JOHN A. RAMSAY,
Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

Money to Loan

on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also **FULL PAID COUPON STOCK**, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,

Mechanics and Investors Union,
22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly, session of 1897, for a charter to incorporate The Peoples' Mutual Benefit Association, of Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9, 1897.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$3 00
" six months	1.50
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" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
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" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

You should read it because it is the greatest Republican paper of the country.

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

☞ SUBSCRIBE NOW.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Spring, 1897.

Our entire show space is given this week to the WHITE FAIR exhibits. All our tables are filled with all kinds of white stuffs, Silks Satins, Brocades, Chiffons, Mouseline de Soie Crapes and all thin Sheet Gauzy Silks, White Goods, Laces, Embroideries and the grand exhibit of Ladies' White Underwear in the Ladies' Underwear Section. These and many other exhibits constituting the great WHITE FAIR. We are, however, ready to show our New Spring Importations of Exclusive Novelties in High-Class Dress Goods, and in order to give our customers a first look, as it were these High-Class Dress Goods are arranged for exhibition in our loft. Take the elevator to third floor and the display of fine and exclusive dress stuffs will be bewildering. Never such a grand display.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Grand Opening of the White Fair

Monday, February 15, to Saturday, February 20.

Great billows of snowy whiteness—great mounds, reminding one of the grand snow-capped mountains, will greet you as you enter our store from Fayetteville street entrance, Monday morning, February 15th. All are invited to attend the Grand Opening of the White Fair.

Many things will be on exhibit that are new—many that were never shown here before. COME! We promise your visit will be both instructive and profitable.

A FEW OF THE EXHIBITS ARE

WHITE WHITE	Silks and Satins	White Wools	White Goods
	Satin Duchess	Crepons	Linen d'Inde
	Brocade Satins	Henriettas	Nainsooks
	Veloures	Fayettas	Dimities
	Moires	Canvas	Batiste Mulls
	Taffetas	Serges	French Lawns
	Chinas	Bedford Cords	Piques
	Satin Damassee	Nun's Veiling	Organdies
	Laces	**Embroideries**	**White Sheer Fabrics**
	Lierre	Edgings and	Chiffons
	Venise	Insertings and Matched Sets in	Mouesline de Soie
	Applique	Cambrics	Gauzes
	Point d'Esprit	Nainsooks	
	Honiton	Swisses	Crepes
	Arabian	Batistes, etc	Crepe de Chine
	Russian, etc		

The Grand Exhibit of the White Fair.

Ladies' White Underwear.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

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FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION

Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

The Tribune Company

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Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

Our prices will be O. K.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

A GOOD "WRITE UP"

Of the Entertainment at the State Normal and Industrial School.

GIVEN BY THE YOUNG LADIES

IN HONOR OF THE VISITING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Our Solons Were Delighted With the "County Fair," and Were Charmed With the "Fair" Young Ladies.

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 13.—Last night witnessed a most enjoyable entertainment at the State Normal and Industrial School, given by the young ladies in honor of the visiting committee on education from the General Assembly. In the party were Messrs. Utley, Scales and McCarthy of the Senate; Dockery, Nelson, White of Randolph, Curry and Cathey of the House, Mr. Manley of Newbern, C. Beauregard Poland of THE TRIBUNE and F. B. Arendell of the *News and Observer*.

The large auditorium of the school was filled to overflowing with guests and the sign of "standing room only" would have been very appropriate.

When the committee under the guidance of Dr. McIver arrived, they were greeted with loud applause and escorted to seats that had been reserved for them. Shortly after their arrival the evening's festivities began. The performance was a rendition of the County Fair, and to say that it was a complete and well-deserved success is saying the universal verdict of all who were lucky enough to be present.

The principal features of the performance were the pretty girls and the charming manner in which they carried out their parts. There were girls in every conceivable costume representing products of the various counties of our glorious old North Carolina State. They were gotten up in an attractive manner, and the piquant way in which they enacted their roles and brought forth the advantages of the sections they represented were pleasant indeed. Think of charming maidens costumed as dairy maids, cotton workers, cigarette makers, Swiss peasants, colonial dames, and other novel costumes, and you will have a small idea of the performance.

These young ladies brought forward exact imitations of the natural advantages and products of every county in the State in a manner that won them many words of praise from those in attendance.

After rendering a charming programme of novelties a scene from Wake county was introduced, which was an imitation of the General Assembly of North Carolina, showing the Senate and the House in joint session discussing the question of appropriation for the State Normal and Industrial School. The characters were unusually interesting and good, and everything was complete. On the stage were seated the Assembly in forms of sweet-faced maids, with coats and standing collars on. Even our whiskered friends were there from the country, who opposed any measure that meant the expenditure of money to help the noble cause of womanhood.

When the assembly was called to order the President was presiding, and here and there flitting among the graceful forms were pages and clerks busily attending the wants of members. Even a TRIBUNE reporter was in front of the Speaker at the press desk taking the proceedings. The meeting was called to order in a dignified manner, and the work began. One Populist member got up and said he was not in favor of giving anything to the cause of educating woman, etc. In about a second there was a lively discussion brewing, and one diplomatic member, who had evidently been taking lessons from our popular young statesman, Spencer Blackburn, arose and delivered a beautiful oration advocating an appropriation for the school.

She was followed by an impassioned Senator, who made a rousing speech and asked for an appropriation of $50,000 for the school. This brought on a wrangle and a brave little member jumped to her feet and offered an amendment (think of it) making the amount of appropriation $100,000, and called for a vote on the question, which was given, and the bill passed first, second and third readings in a jiffy, amidst the applause of the audience, led by the members of the Assembly. Then the meeting adjourned and the performance concluded with a grand tableaux showing the performers in a big group, with the seal of North Carolina reproduced in the center.

Then the members of the committee were invited to the stage where they were introduced to the young ladies and matrons present and spent some time in pleasant conversation and meeting friends of the institution.

Dr. McIver proved a most enjoyable host and caused his guests to feel perfectly at home and to enjoy the entertainment immensely.

Today the committee spent the time in a tour of inspection, going through the famous buildings devoted to educational purposes. They were shown the admirable manner in which the State Normal School is conducted, after which they made a tour through the A. and M. Colored College.

The party will return to Raleigh Sunday morning. They seem to be well pleased with their trip, and are now in position to discuss the appropriation question when it comes before them.

NOTES OF THE TRIP.

Senator C. H. Utley, the Populist Senator from Wake, said to THE TRIBUNE man while the performance was in progress last night: "Any man who lives in Greensboro and sees all these pretty girls and don't get married ought to be lynched."

Representative Claudius Dockery and Senator W. T. McCarthy were the idols of the girls of the State Normal, and the charming stories that they poured into those tender-hearted girls' ears were apparently very sweet indeed, judging by the pleased expressions on their gay young faces.

Senator Scales, Representatives Nelson, White and Carry were the dignified members of the committee, and they were kept busy keeping the young unmarried members of the party from flirting with the girls.

Representative Cathey, the calm, dignified member from Swain, was a prominent figure at the festivities, but he gave the girls a marble heart.

Dr. Charles McIver and his charming wife left nothing undone that would add to the pleasure of the committee while they were in Greensboro.

The teachers and young ladies who participated in the rendition of the "County Fair" in honor of the members, deserve much credit for their splendid performance. They enacted their parts in a charming manner, and each one deserves special words of praise for their excellent renditions of their various characters.

During the evening festivities, while a tobacco factory scene was in progress, young girls attired as tobacco workers took special delight in throwing cigars, smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco at Claude Dockery, McCarthy and Utley, the single members of the committee, and instead of keeping these presents as souvenirs of the event, they gave them to the "old married members of the party."

Another Scholarship at Guilford.

Editor THE TRIBUNE.

Our people throughout the State will doubtless be pleased to learn that Haverford College, Pennsylvania, has just established an annual scholarship of the value of $300 for the benefit of a graduate of Guilford College. This action on the part of the managers of Haverford College will open up a way every year for the best scholar in the graduating class of Guilford to spend a year at one of the wealthiest and best equipped smaller colleges in America; and will quicken the efforts of our young men at Guilford, and thus raise the standard of scholarship, and in many ways prove helpful to Guilford College and to all the young people who come here. Haverford has recently come into possession of a bequest amounting to more than half a million of dollars; and it is a cause for rejoicing that the young men of North Carolina are thus brought under the benefaction, and the fact illustrates how far reaching in our day are the advantages which come from the liberality of wealthy men.

It is a great pleasure to the managers of Guilford to be able to say to the young women of the State that Bryn Mawr College offers annually a scholarship of $400 to the young woman who each year graduates at Guilford the best scholar of the young women of her class; and to announce to all the young men in the State that Haverford College now offers annually a scholarship of $300 to the young man who each year graduates at Guilford the best scholar of the young men of his class.

L. L. HOBBS,
President Guilford College.

The Constitution Entirely Correct.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 12.—The Constitution publishes to-morrow morning, from its Washington correspondent interviews with leading Democrats in Congress, on the policy of permitting the Republicans under the incoming administration, to have their way without Democrats resorting to technicalities or throwing obstacles in their way in any effort to carry out their campaign pledges. The Constitution has a series of editorials, taking the position that the Republicans should now be given a fair chance to restore prosperity by the materilization of their campaign pledges. It has urged that the questions submitted to the people in the presidential election were decided in favor of the Republican contention on the assurances of that party, that if successful, it would re establish commercial activity and business depression.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the Board of Directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I. D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:

KNOW YE, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

NOW, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

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N. Y. STOCK MARKET

Uncertainty and Irregularity Chief Characteristics.

BEARS WERE DECIDEDLY AGGRESSIVE.

SUGAR, LEATHER AND TOBACCO PERSISTENTLY HAMMERED.

Railway List Weak—Coalers Fell Two Points—Bonds Weak; Sales Footing up $864,000.

New York, Feb. 13.—Irregularity was the chief characteristic of the stock market at the opening this morning. After the initial trading, however, speculation became rather active, and prices declined sharply in a number of instances. The bears were decidedly aggressive and gave considerable attention to the industrial issues. The investigation by a legislative committee now progressing in this State was used with effect by the bears against Sugar, Leather and Tobacco, and timid holders, impressed with the idea that new and important laws are to follow the investigations, parted with stock. Sugar fell ½ to 110⅝; Tobacco 1½ to 88½, and Leather preferred 1½ to 75½. The coal and iron stocks were depressed, the unfortunate condition of the trade and the serious break in the price of steel rails having led to liquidations. Illinois steel broke 2¼ to 30, while odd lots of Minnesota iron brought 47, against 50 the last reported scale. Tennessee coal and iron fell 2⅜ to 26½ in sympathy.

The railway list was weak for a time on cable advices relative to the political disturbances in Crete. Louisville and Nashville, Atchison and Northern Pacific were sold by foreign houses. In the bituminous dealers, Hocking Valley was pressed for sale and fell about two points, to 72 in the inactive issues. Laclede Gas, preferred, declined 3½ to 71½, and American Cable 2½ to 87½.

The bank statement was not important and had little if any influence. Surplus reserve was reduced $2,901,825; loans expanded $2,854,100; cash on hand decreased $3,123,500, and deposits decreased $886,700. Some of the small bears took their profits in the Grangers. Hocking Valley, Jersey Central and Tennessee coal near the close, and this imparted a somewhat steadier tone to speculation. Total sales were 109,991 shares.

Bonds were weak, the sales footing up $864,000.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.—Money on call easy at 1@2 per cent.; last loan at 1½, and closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 per cent. Bar silver 69⅞. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84⅝@4.85 for 60 days and 4.86⅞@4.87 for demand. Posted rates 4.85½@4.87½. Commercial bills 4.83½@4.84½. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds easier. Silver at the board neglected.

STOCKS.	
American Cotton Oil	11
pref'd	53
American Sugar Refinery	111
pref'd	101½
American Tobacco	88⅝
pref'd	100
Atchison	14
B. & O.	15
Canadian Pacific	55½
C. & O.	16⅝
Chicago & Alton	162
C. B. & Q.	74⅝
Chicago Gas	76½
Delaware & Lackawana	151¼
D. and C. F.	
Erie	14½
pref'd	34
General Electric	34⅝
Illinois Central	92
L. E. & W.	16
pref'd	65
Lake Shore	152¼
L. & N.	49½
L. N. A. & C.	½
Manhattan Consolidated	88½
M. & C.	15
Michican Central	88
Missouri Pacific	21½
Mobile & Ohio	20⅝
Nash. & Chat.	67½
T. C. & I.	
U. S. Cordage	
pref'd	
N. J. Central	97⅝
N. Y. Central	93¼
N. Y. & N. E.	37
N. & W. pref'd	16½
Northern Pacific	14
pref'd	36⅞
N. W.	103½
pref'd	151½
Pacific Mail	25
Reading	24⅓
Rock Island	66½
St. Paul	75
pref'd	132½
Silver Certificates	64⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	26½
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	9¼
Union Pacific	6⅝
Wabash	6½
pref'd	15½
Western Union	82¼
W. & L. E.	2
pref'd	9½
BONDS.	
Alabama, class A	105
B	104
C	98
La. B. 4's	95½
N. C. 4's	101½
6's	122
Tenn. new set. 3's	79
Va. 6's, def.	5
Va. T. R. S.	5
Va. F. D.	62
U. S. 4's reg.	111½
coup	112⅝
2's	95½
So. Railway 5's	88½
con	85
pref'd	27⅝
U. S. 4's	107½
U. S. new 4's, Dec	122½
Coup	122½

TREASURY BALANCES.

New York, Feb. 13.—Treasury balances: Coin, $123,498,985; currency, $58,464,275.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, February 13.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$2,901,825
Loans, increase	2,854,100
Specie, decrease	633,000
Legal tenders, decrease	3,756,500
Deposits, decrease	886,70
Circulation, decrease	64,000

The banks now hold $51,565,225 in excess of the legal requirements.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Wheat.—A shake out of long wheat took place in the market for that grain today. An effort to boom prices was made in the early part of the session, but it met with only indifferent success, and after the first half-hour all the strength disappeared, offerings becoming heavy and the demand correspondingly light. St. Louis led the early bulge, prices at that place advancing over two cents per bushel, but there was a disposition in this market to look with suspicion on such action, and at the first evidence of weakness, a scramble to sell occurred, values receding precipitately. May wheat opened from 75⅝ to 75½, advanced to 76½ a ¼, declined to 73⅛, closing at 73⅝a⅞, 1⅛a⅜ under Thursday. Cash wheat was weak and 1½ cents lower.

Corn—Business in the corn market was very quiet. The fluctuations in price and changes in tone in response to the irregular vibrations of the wheat market, but at the close the loss in value was moderate by comparison with that sustained by the finer grain. May corn opened at 23⅜, sold between 23⅞ and ⅝a½, closing at the inside ½a¾ cent under Thursday. Cash was easy and ¼ cent lower.

Oats—The trade in oats presented no noteworthy incident or feature. For tone the action of wheat was the guide. May oats closed ½ cent lower than Thursday. Cash oats were weak and ¼ lower.

Provisions.—The government report on hogs was a bullish consideration in provisions, as was also a light run of hogs this morning at the yards. The market was fairly active, and prices averaged considerably higher. May pork closed 12½ cents higher than Thursday; May lard and ribs each 7½a10 cents higher. Receipts were moderate and the shipments liberal.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
WHEAT—No. 2.		
February	74	72½
May	75½a75⅝	73⅝a73⅞
July	71⅝a71½	69¾
CORN—		
February	21½	21¼a21⅜
May	23⅝	23⅜a23½
July	24¼	24⅛
OATS—		
February	15½	14⅞
May	17⅛	16⅞
July	18	17⅝a17¾
MESS PORK—		
May	7.75	7.80
July	7.85	7.95
LARD—		
May	3 82½	3.90
July	3.90	3.97½
SHORT RIBS—		
May	3 95	3.02½
July	4.00	4.10

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; hard spring wheat patents $4.15a4.40 in wood; soft wheat patents $3.09a4.10; hard wheat bakers' in sacks $2.75a3 25; soft wheat bakers $3.00 a3.35. No. 2 spring wheat 74⅝a76⅛; No. 2 red 84¼a87⅞. No. 2 corn 22a22¼. No. 2 oats 16¼. Mess pork $7.60a7 65. Lard $3.70a3.72½. Short ribs $3 80a4 10. Dry salt shoulders $4 25a4.50. Short clear sides $4.12½a4.25. Whiskey $1 17.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 7; net receipts, 400 bales; gross receipts, 7,500 bales; exports to Great Britain, — bales; to the Continent, —bales; forwarded, 1,620 bales; sales, 187 bales; spinners, 87 bales; stock, 288,687 bales.

Total today—net receipts, 18,487 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,554 bales; to France, — bales; to the Continent, 1,250 bales; to the Channel — bales; stock, 956,573 bales.

Total so far this week—net receipts 94,219 bales; exports to Great Britain, 48,047 bales; to France, 5,405 bales; to the Continent, 49,743 bales; to the Channel, none; stock, non .

Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,737,474 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,442,295 bales; to France, 523,329 bales; to the Continent, 1,422,359 bales; to the Channel, 5,481 bales; stock, none.

Cotton futures steady; sales 155,800 bales; February 6.73; March 6.75; April 6.81; May 6.88; June 6.94; July 6.98; August 6.99; September 6.73; October 6.74; November 6.74; December 6.89.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—demand fair; American middling 3 25-32d; sales 6,000 bales; American 5,600 bales; speculation and export 300 bales; receipts 17,000 bales, American 13,800 bales.

Futures opened easy, demand moderate; American middling, l. m. c.—February, 3.50; February and March, 3.47; March and April, 3.50; April and May, 3 51; May and June. 3.52; June and July, 3.53; July and August, 3.53; August and September, 3 51; September and October, 3.46; October and November 3.41; November and December, 3.41. Futures steady. Tenders at to-day's clearings 100 bales new dockets.

4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, l. m. c.—February, February and March 3.48a3 49; March and April, —; April and May 3.49a3.50; May and June, 3.50a3.51b; June and July, 3.50b; July and August, 3.51a3.52b; August and September 3.49a 3 50b; September and October, 3 44a4 45b; October and November 3.40a3 41a; November and December 3.39a3 40s. Futures closed barely teady.

Weekly—Total sales for the week 55,000 bales; American 51,000; trade takings, included forwarded from ship's side, 7,400; actual exports 4,000; total imports 149,000; American 131,000. Total stock 1,370,000; American 1,200,000. Total afloat 200,000; American 199,000; speculators took 1,500; exporters took 2,200.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 13.

Strict good middling	6⅞
Good middling	6½
Strict middling	6½
Middling	6⅛

Receipts on market yesterday — bales;

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 13.—Cotton futures steady; sales 47,600 bales; February, 6.56; March, 6.58; April, 6.64; May, 6.70; June, 6.75; July, 6 80; August, 6.69; September, 6.42; October, 6.38; November, 6.40.

February 13.

Galveston easy, 6¾, 3,638 bales.
Norfolk quiet, 6 13-16, 592 bales.
Baltimore dull, 7 3 16, 696, bales.
Boston easy,———, 741 bales.
Wilmington firm, 6¾, 38 bales.
Philadelphia quiet, 7¼, — bales.
Savannah quiet, 6⅝, 1,569 bales.
New Orleans quiet, 6 11-16, 3,971 bales.
Mobile quiet, 6⅝, 577 bales.
Memphis steady, 6⅝, 311 bales.
Augusta quiet, 6⅛, 273 bales.
Charleston steady, 6⅛, 1,123 bales.
Cincinnati easier, 6¾, 1,519 bales.
Louisville quiet, 6⅛, —— bales.
St. Louis quiet, 6 13-16,300 bales.
Houston steady, 6 13-16, 3,273 bales.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.—Flour dull, weak; winter wheat low grades $2.30a3.30; do fair to fancy $3.50a4.60; do patents $4 75 a5 00; Minnesota clear $3 50a4.00; patents $4 10a4 95; low extras $2 30a3.30.

Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra $3.30a3.60; good to choice $3.75a4.00.

Wheat—spot market dull, weaker; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 90⅝; ungraded red 72a91; No. 1 Northern ——. Options opened active and closed weak; No. 2 red, 81⅝; March 82½; May 80⅝; June 79¾; July 77⅞; September 75½.

Corn fairly active, firm; No. 2, 2 ½a28⅝ in elevator; 29¼a29⅝ afloat; steamer mixed 27½; No. 3, 27. Options were dull and weak at ½c decline; February 28⅝; May 29½; July 30¼.

Oats dull, easier; options dull, weaker; February 21½; May 21⅝; July 22. Spot prices—No. 2, 21⅝; No. 2 white 23; mixed western 21a23.

Hay quiet; shipping 55; good to choice 72½a80.

Hides firm, moderate demand; wet salted Havana selected, 35a50 pounds, at 7¾; Texas dry, 21a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool firm, moderate demand; domestic fleece 16a23; pulled 18a31.

Beef firm; family $9.00a10 50; extra mess $7.00a8 00

Beef hams steady, slow at $18.00a18.50.

Tierced beef quiet, firm; city extra India mess $13.00a14.00.

Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 4½; shoulders 5; hams 8½a9.

Lard quiet, easier; western steam $3 95 a4.00; city $3.60; May $4.15; refined quiet; continent $4.25; South America $4 60; compound 4a4½.

Pork quiet,weak; new mess $8.00a8 75.

Butter—moderate demand; State dairy 10a19; do creamery 14a20; Elgins 21a21½.

Eggs firmer; State and Pennsylvania 18½; ice house, per case $2 00a3.30; western fresh 18; Southern 17a17¾; limed 12a13.

Cottonseed oil stronger, good demand; crude 20a20½; yellow prime 23½.

Petroleum dull, refined New York 6.30; Philadelphia 6 15; do in bulk .65a3-70.

Rosin quiet; strained, common to good $1.70.

Turpentine quiet at 29a29½.

Rice firm, fair demaud; domestic fair to extra 3⅝a6; Japan 4¼a4¾.

Molasses quiet, easy, moderate demand; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 22a32.

Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3⅜.

Coffee quiet and active, unchanged to 10 points down; March $9.05; May $9.10; July $9 20; December$9.25; spot Rio dull, steady: No. 7, 9¾.

Sugar—raw dull, steady; fair refining 2⅞; refined dull, steady; off A 3⅞a4; standard A 4⅛; cut loaf 4⅛; crushed 4⅛; granulated 4⅛.

CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 13.—Cattle — receipts, 300; market firm; common to extra steers $3.60a5.40; stockers' and feeders' $2.80a4.25; cows and bulls $1.85a3.90; calves $3.50a6.30; Texans, $2.10a4 30.

Hogs—receipts 19,000; market stronger; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.30a 3.50; common to choice mixed $3.35a 3.55; choice assorted $3.45a3.57½; light $340.a3.57½; pigs $3.25a3.55.

Sheep—receipts 1,500; market strong; inferior to choice $2.50a4.00; lambs $3.50a 5.00.

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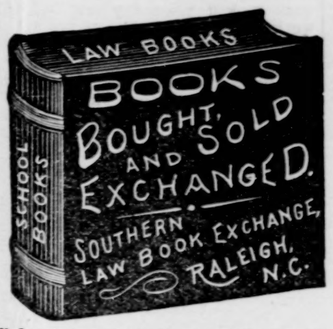

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3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

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Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washingtsn and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

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A. J. JONES, Manager.

WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.

We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.

Prompt Delivery. Drop a Postal for our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1.28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.

S. A. L.

Vestibuled Limited Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

Schedule in Effect November 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pullman coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 A. M. DAILY.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 P. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenvills, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.

Fair tonight. Sunday fair; much warmer. Fresh southerly winds.

Forecast for North Carolina.

Fair tonight and Sunday. Warmer Sunday.

Weather Conditions.

The weather has become clear in the east, south and central valley.

The storm in the northwest is central over Iowa and Minnesota, with quite a low barometer, and is causing warm, southerly winds in the central valley. Very little precipitation accompanies the storm at present.

During the past twenty four hours rain occurred along the Atlantic coast, the largest amounts being 1.14 inches at Jacksonville and 1.02 at Tampa.

The barometer is highest and temperature lowest over the East Lake region. The greatest rise in temperature was 16 degrees at Kansas City.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. W. H. Williams is at the Yarboro.

Chairman A. E. Holton has left the city.

Senator Henderson left the city yesterday.

Mr. W. R. Tucker has returned to Raleigh.

Capt. W. H. Kitchen left the city yesterday.

Mr. Chas. L. Stevens, of Newbern, is at the Park.

Representative Cooke is in Warrenton today.

Judge Faircloth went to Goldsboro yesterday.

Mr. Henry Esmond, of Chapel Hill, is at the Park.

Senator Hardison is spending Sunday with his family.

Mr. Zack Garrett, of Henderson, went home yesterday.

Adjutant General Cowles went to Statesville Saturday.

Representative Hancock is spending Sunday out of the city.

Mr. Richard Young, of Henderson, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. Walter Henry went to Charlotte for a few days Saturday.

Ex Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis arrived at the Yarboro yesterday afternoon.

Senator Butler departed for Washington early yesterday morning.

Messrs. Thomas J. Crocker and E. J. Barnes, of Smithfield, are in the city.

Mr. Albert A. Holton, a prominent Republican of Greensboro, is in town.

Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds and Mr. Charles Reynolds left the city yesterday.

Mr. John Spillman has accepted a position at the Southern Law Book Exchange.

Governor Russell has appointed Mr. F. R. Loftin a notary public for Davidson county.

Mr. H. S. Williams, of Yadkin county, spent several days in the city the past week.

Mr. L. N. Grant, of Wake Forest College, is in the city visiting his father, Senator H. L. Grant.

Rev. A. L. Betts has returned from a visit to his mother. He reports her condition greatly improved.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Tyndale Cobb, and his grandson, Smith Atkins Cobb, on North Person street.

Mr. James D. McNeill, President of the State Firemen's Association, and Mr. Martin Newman, Chief of the Wilmington Fire Department, are in the city.

Among the arrivals at the Park are Messrs. A. T. Harrell, W. W. Talbott, Wilson Toatcher, B. H. Elliot, Jas. F. Winters, Thos. S. Bowles and J. W. Goldsmith.

Col. Cunningham went down to Charlotte Thursday night to join the special General Assembly committee which was there to inspect Mecklenburg's famous road improvements.

No longer Mr. C. T. Bailey, but Major C. T. Bailey. This is a well deserved compliment to this young statesman, and his friends are greatly gratified by his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General of the North Carolina State Guard.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Charles L. Haywood, of Wilmington, to Miss Zoa Lee Rigsbee of Durham, which will take place the 24th of this month. For a while Mr. Haywood was assistant to Messrs. Morson & Denson at the Raleigh Male Academy, and has many friends in Raleigh.

Capt. C. Bufort, the genial agent at the Winston-Salem Southern depot, spent some time in the city the past week. He was the guest of his brother-in law, Mr. T. R. Purnell. The Captain is a strong Democrat, but he says he knows a good thing when he sees it. He therefore paid THE TRIBUNE office a pleasant call and left his subscription for the paper.

Old Farmer Hopkins will be the attraction at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Feb. 18. The company has 1,000 square yards of scenery.

Last Performance.

The Staniford Company presented their last play, "Imp," for this season in our city last evening. This company has met with unprecedented success in Raleigh for a week's engagement. Metropolitan Opera House has been well filled every night, sometimes even crowded. The last performance was not up to some of the previous plays, but this was due largely to the plot and not to the rendition. However the audience was well entertained.

Denton sells the best whiskey in the city for 10c. per drink.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Mayton Sent to the Roads for Turning in a False Fire Alarm.

In Saturday's TRIBUNE an account was given of a false fire alarm turned in from box No. 16, corner of Polk and Blount streets. Yesterday a young white man, J. W. Mayton, an employe of the Pilot Cotton Mills, was arrested and brought before the Mayor for this offence. Two young men, Shaw and McClave, testified that they were with Mayton and tried to keep him from turning in the alarm. Mayton himself confessed to the deed, but said he was intoxicated and didn't know what he was doing. Mayor Russ fined him fifty dollars, and as he was unable to pay this amount he was sent to the roads for thirty days. Mayor Russ has made an example of Mayton, and it is hoped that this will prove a sufficient warning to any who may be inclined to play this game in future.

John Kelly was fined $5 25 for disorderly conduct.

JAS. H. HOLT, SR., DEAD.

He Was North Carolina's Most Extensive Cotton Mill Owner.

North Carolina's manufacturing circles loses a conspicuous and active member in the sad and sudden death of Mr. James H. Holt, Sr., which occurred at his late home in Burlington yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. He has long been recognized as the foremost manufacturer in the State, and among the most extensive in the Southern States, owning a number of large mills, among them the following: Alamance, Glenco, Carolina, Windsor, Lakeside and Almira. Mr. Holt was a brother of ex Governor Holt, and was sixty-two years of age. The Holt family has for many years been closely identified with the business interest and progress in North Carolina. Besides being an able financier, the deceased was a large hearted gentleman, possessing those splendid traits essential to the dutiful and affectionate husband, the kind father and faithful friend.

A widow and seven children receive the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends in this and other States. The funeral will occur in Burlington today.

Reception for Charity.

The members of St. Luke's Circle of King's Daughters propose to open the doors of the "Home for Incurables" for the reception of visitors on the 22d of February, Washington's birthday, thus giving all who feel an interest in this noble charity an opportunity to see for themselves the situation, aim and prospects of an institution so much needed in every community.

A contribution box will be at the door, where any gift of money, however small, will be thankfully received.

Refreshments will be served free to all visitors. The "Home" is No. 11, West South street.

Floy Crowell Coming.

Manager Meares, of the Metropolitan, has booked for the first week in March the well known Floy Crowell Repertoire Company, which is conceded to be one of the leading companies of the kind on the road. Floy Crowell is the only repertoire actress who has secured favorable criticisms from the New York papers.

Mr. Meares says that this will be one of the best features he has as yet secured for the people of Raleigh. This company only plays the leading cities and has been secured by hard work for Raleigh.

The Eastern Marshalship.

Major J. B. Hill, of Raleigh, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the United States Marshalship for the Eastern District of North Carolina. The Major is one of the most earnest workers in the Republican party, and a gentleman who stands exceedingly high in the esteem of all parties. But as the term of Marshal Carroll does not expire for some time, it is reasonable to suppose that the appointment will not be made very early.

Hearing Postponed.

The preliminary hearing of John Glover, charged with the murder of Henry Wall, was to have come up before Justice Harry Roberts yesterday afternoon, but as two important witnesses were absent, the case was postponed until March 15th. Durham, a witness for the State, has pneumonia, and one of the two witnesses for the defendant was called to Tarboro by the critical illness of his mother.

One Taken, Another Left.

A marriage license was yesterday issued to Edgar Holland and Sally Oldham. Another gentleman applied for a license, but Mr. Williams became convinced that his upper story was not sufficiently well balanced for him to make a choice o this kind, so the license was not granted.

An Error.

Yesterday THE TRIBUNE announced that Hon Oscar J. Spears was a candidate for Marshal of the Eastern North Carolina District. Instead, he is a candidate for District Attorney for the Eastern District. His friends will please take notice.

Denton's is the most popular place in the city because he keeps the best in the saloon and restaurant lines, coupled with polite employes and proper treatment.

The Eminent Comedian

NAT C. GOODWIN

SUPPORTED BY

Miss Maxine Elliot

And a superb comedy company, presenting for the first time here the delightful comedy,

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

By Madeline Lucette Ryley, author of "Christopher, Jr."

Southern and Seaboard give reduced rates.

Academy of Music,

Wednesday, February 17, '97.

THE LAST ACT

In the Enrolling Clerk Drama with Swinson Playing "Villain."

The sun has set upon A. J. Swinson as Enrolling Clerk, but he continues to wiggle. He now says that he will announce Monday his decision as to instituting suit for damages by reason of the treatment he has received. He went away yesterday afternoon to spend Sunday with his people in Goldsboro, and said he would return to Raleigh Monday.

The locks to drawers and other apartments in the Enrolling Department were picked yesterday morning, and work proceeded as though not a wave of trouble had crossed its peaceful threshold.

Principal Clerks Reynolds and Mewborne are conducting the business of the department with dispatch, and the Secretary of State receipts them in due form for all the work done.

The breaking of the locks in the office was done under instruction from the Attorney General, and those in position to know say there is no possible ground for a suit to be instituted by Swinson, and all this blow and bluster on his part is just his way of dying hard.

This Week's Event.

Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, the popular comedian, will appear at the Academy of Music next Wednesday evening. The engagement is decidedly the theatrical event of the season, and it will be taken advantage of by the fashion and society of the city. There is no comedian on the American stage who is a greater favorite than is this actor. "An American Citizen," his latest, and said to be his greatest success, will be the play. Mr. Goodwin closed his Washington engagement last night, and the press of that city has been loud in its praise of him.

Reception Tuesday.

On Tuesday afternoon, February 16, from four till six o'clock, the Ministering Circle of Kings Daughters will give a tea at the home of Mrs. Charles Bush. Light refreshments will be served and voluntary contributions received. Friends of the Circle, both ladies and gentlemen, will be gladly welcomed.

Exchange of Courts.

Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson will hold the Bertie court this week for Judge E. W. Timberlake and Judge Timberlake is to hold the Vance court for Judge Robinson. Judge Timberlake has been sick and could not go to Bertie county.

Judge Hoke will be unable to hold court this week. He is ill and has been carried to a hospital in Baltimore.

Commissions Issued.

Governor Russell yesterday issued commissions as follows:

P. H. Lybrook, Winston, N. C., Paymaster General, with rank of Colonel.

Eugene Holt, Burlington, N. C., Aid de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

C. T. Bailey, Raleigh, N. C., Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major.

S. W. Hancock, Newbern, N. C., Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major.

J. C. Albriton, Greenville, N. C., First Lieutenant, Co. H, First Regiment of Infantry to rank from January 28, 1897.

J. E. Reid Plymouth, N. C., Captain Co. E, First Regiment Infantry, to rank from February 13, 1897.

W. H. Mizell, Plymouth, N. C., First Lieutenant, Co. E, First Regiment, to rank from February 13, 1897.

W. J. Jackson, Plymouth, N. C., Second Lieutenant, Co. E, First Regiment Infantry, to rank from February 13, 1897.

W. H. Frazier, Waynesville, N. C., Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Fourth Regiment, to rank from January 12, 1897.

A. J. Crawford, Raleigh, N. C., Captain Co. C, First Regiment Infantry, to rank from February 6, 1897.

W. R. Beavers, Raleigh, N. C., First Lieutenant, Co. C, First Regiment Infantry, to rank from February 6, 1897.

Z. P. Smith, Raleigh, N. C., Second Lieutenant, Co. C, First Regiment Infantry, to rank from February 6, 1897.

Henry J. Hines, Clinton, N. C., Captain Co. A, Second Regiment Infantry, to rank from January 1, 1897.

D. T. Herring, Clinton, N. C., Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Second Regiment, to rank from January 1, 1897.

Thomas L. Powell, Charlotte, N. C., First Lieutenant, Co. G, Second Regiment, to rank from February 4, 1897.

William L. Davis, Charlotte, N. C., Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Second Regiment, to rank from February 4, 1897.

Willism L. Davis, Charlotte, N. C., Second Lieutenant, Co. G, Second Regiment, to rank from February 4, 1897.

W. B. Adams, Savannah, Ga., Commissioner of Affidavits, appointed on recommendation of Gov. Atkinson, of Georgia.

A Tramp's Work.

Ralph Fortune, 15-year-old son of ex Senator Fortune, reached Raleigh this morning on the Atlanta special. He says while at Monroe, and waiting for the train which was one hour late, he dozed off to sleep in the waiting room, and while sleeping a tramp took a pair of pants and shirt he had along. He gave chase up the railroad, but the tramp made good his escape with the clothes.

$5,000.00.

Six months ago it was announced by

THOMAS & CAMPBELL

that they intended closing up their store next to Woollcott & Sons, but their business has increased so much since, they have decided to keep the house and have added $5,000 more to their stock and will now keep on hand and sell at manufacturers' prices everything that a housekeeper can use.

Furniture of every description. Suits in any style and price. Odd pieces in anything you want. Office furniture a specialty. Agents for the Grand Rapids Roller Top Desk, the best desk in the world for the money. Secretaries' Book Cases, Paper Racks, etc. Carpets, Mattings and Rugs in every style. Plain and Fancy Window Shades, Curtains, Curtain Pole Cornices, etc. Pictures, Picture Hangings, Easels, etc. Plain and Fancy Trunks. Couches in plain, single, open, double, or Wardrobe Lounges, single or double, Parlor Goods of every description. Rockers in any style; see them. Any kind of Dining Room Furniture. Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, etc. Toilet Sets, Bowls and Pitchers, etc. The neatest line Infant's Carriages ever shown here; a car load just received.

In addition to our two stores we have a large wareroom on East Martin Street, where we will keep anything in any quantity for the wholesale trade.

If you need anything in your house come to see us before you buy. Yours for business,

THOMAS & CAMPBELL.

THE American Bonding and Trust Co.

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.,

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

J. H. GILL, Founder and Machinist,

McDowell and Davie Street, Raleigh.

Columns for Buildings, Caps and Bases, Sash Weights, Cotton Planters, Plows and Plow Castings, Fire Dogs, and all kinds of Castings.

HICKS & ROGERS

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Garden Seeds Flower Seeds

Surgical Goods and Patent Medicines

PROGRESSIVE ENTERPRISE.

Present Prices Please Prudent People.

The purchasing public properly appreciate persistent effort. It is the unusual and unexpected that excites curiosity and creates talk. All Dry Goods away down to barely wholesale prices. This is the glorious welcome that greets the public during this week.

New Spring 1897 Dress Goods!

Opening of the new season this week. The success of the past has encouraged us to place before you now a stock representing twice the quantity and twice the variety of choice fancies and black weaves it has ever been our good fortune to show. Possessing the best lighted store in the city, every department is flooded with the brightest rays of daylight, and you can always see what you are buying.

New Spring Black Dress Goods.

In Lizzard Weaves, Henriettas, Serges, Jacquards, Mohairs, Diagonals, Cheviots, Granites, and Wide Wale Diagonals.

New Fancy Fabrics.

This week our Dress Goods Department unfolds the first evidence of Spring. Entire stock radiant with the choicest fancies of foreign and home weaves. Extraordinary opening inducements commence from the start.

Here is the Craze that carries the day.

Spring blossoms in the New Serges, Chameleons, Damassee, Whip Cords, Jacquards and Cashmeres, Green, Grey, Tan, Blue, Brown and Mode. Solid Shades and luminous grounds, and regular 12½c., our price 10c.

Beautiful two-toned figured yard wide Damassee in irridescent color combinations usually 25c., here at 15c.

Wool-filled, Silk-figured Black Mohair Novelties, Choice Patterns 15c.

Stevens' Sacque Flannels, made of Sound Domestic Wools, full strength and fast colors, retail everywhere at 25c, our price for Stripes and Plaids, 15c.

Another lot of those indestructible Black Storm Serges, Strictly all Wool, were 39c, are now 25c.

All Wool double width Check Suitings in many color combinations at 25c.

Fancy Wool Jacquard weaves and dice checks at 25c.

To our assortment of Black Cream Cheviots and Serges, we add a regular line of black Camels Hair Novelties, twilled, with tufted stripes, easy worth 50c., now go at

Magnificent and immense collection of medium priced specialties, high class stylish and choice Dress Fabrics.

All wool, 50 inch Navy and black wale Diagonal, regular 65c. goods, at

New Novelty and fancy effects in changeable checks, pin stripes and plaids, at

Fancy, all wool rough suitings in a large range of stylish wears and colors were 65c. now

Bradford Special Figured Mohairs 36 inch, Dollar quality, for

40 inch wide Dress Goods, imported for us, exclusive styles, all wool and wool mixed, beautiful coloring, new and early advance styles for spring wear.

All Winter Dress Goods that we don't care to pack away have been marked down to absurd prices for quick clearance.

By way of parenthesis it may be said it is on the rarest occasion, that a person leaves our Black Goods Counter to seek further. The qualities, the quantities and prices, never fail to impress judges of value.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

Shattered from Stem to Stern.

We've been patient past further endurance. We've been hopeful up to the present moment. But you know as well as we do that we haven't had much winter weather, and with our great stock of Suits and Overcoats at snail-like pace while time is leaping on with giant strides, drives us to desperation. We won't wait another day. We'll sink every ambition—and

Sacrifice every man's Suit and Overcoat in the house

in a herculean effort to make up for the time that's been wasted. We own every stitch of the stock—it's Ours to do with as we please. We've no creditors to satisfy—no fears to pacify. It is a duty we owe to ourselves shuts out every consideration of profit or cost. We see nothing, think of nothing, strive for nothing, but a release from the load our tables are groaning with. There have been sales of odds and ends; there have been sales of opportunity, but never before has there been a full, complete entire, magnificent, unmatched stock like this cast loose to the mercies of the people. It is without precedent, because there is not another collection of clothes like it.

We offer you every Suit and Overcoat as follows:

Suits and Overcoats.

$10.00	ones go at	$7.50	
12.50	" "	9.38	
13.50	" "	10.13	
15.00	" "	11.25	
16.50	" "	12.38	
18.00	" "	13.50	
20.00	" "	15.00	
22.00	" "	16.50	
25.00	" "	18.75	

THIS INCLUDES

Every Overcoat and Suit that's been bought and remains here from the winter's purchase.

NONE RESERVED.

There are dollars for you in every purchase. This sale begins tomorrow, Monday morning, and ends on the last day of the month. All sales must be cash.

S. & D. BERWANGER

One-Price Clothiers.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.